PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA;

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,779—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBR[illegible] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL [illegible]IETY.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,
SYDNEY	4,253	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,685	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure
S.S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	5th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 12th April, 1906.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	23rd ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	7 May	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KASARA	1195	Tues.	1 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	3 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA	2170	Frid.	4 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on TUESDAY, 1st May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
30th April, 1906.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosoa	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May 1906.
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June ,,
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	K. Soyeda	.. ..	9th May
TOSA MARU	5823	Kato	11th May	20th May

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE and SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU	4625	G. Ishikawa	15th May	26th May

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	4th May.
* BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	11th ,,
* SOMALI	2655	Winiker	18th ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
12, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th April, 1906.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD ... ... from Rs. 14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB ... ... ,, ,, 18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC ... ... ,, ,, 27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES ... ... ,, ,, 27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ... from Rs. 17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING ... ... ,, ,, 4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } **BOMBAY.**

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	25	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	11	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	53	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!
of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED the following PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles, which are much valued as a First Course luxury, from the well-known Firm of SOCIETA PARMIGIANA PARMA, ITALY:—

ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)...in Tin
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. ......in Tin
ONIONS in VINEGAR in Bottle. Artichokes in oil ....in Bot.
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar ....in Bot.
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) ....in Bot.
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, in Bottle. OLIVES FARCIES......in Bot.
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ...in Tin
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE .... in large Tin
Do. do. ....in small Tin
TONNO SPORT in Tins. ONIONS in Salt ....in Bot.
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins. Mushrooms in Oil ....in Bot.
FILETTI D'ALICE ....in Tins

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chinde and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND ENGLISH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SCREAMING FARCES,
NEW ANIMAL ACTS,
NEW AERIAL ACTS.
NEW COMIC ENTREES,
NEW RIDING ACTS.
COME AND SEE THE MARVELOUS
LIONESS MUNSI,
THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

A Performance that is entertaining all through from beginning to end.

This GRAND CIRCUS is here for only a few more NIGHTS. Do not miss this opportunity of seeing this really great Circus.

The very best CIRCUS that has ever visited BOMBAY.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, the 2nd MAY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE OF THE SECOND MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Connaught Mills Company Limited will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 10th May, 1906, at 5 o'clock (Standard Time) in the afternoon to confirm the following resolution passed as special resolution at an Extraordinary General meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of April, 1906.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

"The following articles shall be inserted after articles (7), namely, (7a):—"The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unavailable by assets, or reducing or cancelling the liability on the shares, or cancelling unissued shares or otherwise as may seem expedient."

By Order of Board,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th April, 1906.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS ARE REMINDED that the FIRST ENTRIES for the Mysore Races CLOSE on 1st May next. For programme and Stable accommodation please apply to THE SECRETARY, Banglore Races, 47, Richmond Road, Bagalore.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1905 has been declared payable at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, on and after, TUESDAY the 1st day of May, 1906, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th day of April 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1906.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1905, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY the 1st day of May, 1906, between 11 A.M and 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th day of April, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr PESTONJEE EDULJI SAKHIDAS has contracted TO SELL to our client, Mr. TRICUMDAS CALLIANJI, the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and all such claims should be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Schedule Part I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate near the Flag Staff Hill, at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement (182) one hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Eduliji Sakhidas, on or towards the West by the land of Hormusji Pestonji Daly Burjor, on or towards the South by Cleviand's Road, on or towards the East by the land of Hormasji Limjibhoy Batliwala, and which said piece of ground is with other land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 657, and New No. 3223, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 439 (14), 439 (15), and Street No. 311 O, 311 P.

Schedule Part II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on Flag Staff Hill, at Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurements Two thousand one hundred and forty-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Compound wall and property of Mr. Hormusji Limjee Batliwalla, on or towards the South and East by vacant land belonging to Mr. Effie Magdalene Cleviand, and on or towards the West by a private Road belonging to the said Ellie Magdalene Cleviand, and which with other land is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 657 and New No. 3223 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 439 (14), 439 (15) and Street No, 311 O, 311 P.—Dated this 30th day of April, 1906.

MADHAVJI & KAMDAR
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

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AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
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Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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GEORGE MILLER,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ... „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 1,000,000

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	Rs.	a.
AT THE GATES OF THE EAST: A Book of Travel among Historic Wonderlands. By Lieut.-Col. J. P. Barry, A. B., M. B. With 33 Illustration	4	8
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CONTEMPORARY FRANCE. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated from the French. With Portraits. Vol. II. (1873-1875)... ...	13	2
FRENCH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN. By Henri Frantz. With Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations	6	9
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CONVERSATIONS WITH CHRIST. By the Author of "The Faith of a Christian" ...	3	1
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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2338 tons, Captain T W Leighton, will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

The steamer Murex, 2328 tons, Captain A E Deacon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Algoa Bay via Karachi with a general cargo of petroleum.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Porebunder and Cutch, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Trafford Hall, 3136 tons, Captain W H Hood, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and Mrs Reilly and 3 children and Mr W Went as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Gray, Mr Bulaham, Mr A K Nash, Mr Talib, Mr Spencer, Mr O Powell, Mr Mabey, Mr Reubin and deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming...Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie Comdr Mcarthur...B I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats...Royal Navy

In the Stream

H M S Hermes...Capt...Nicholson...Flagship
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr J H D St John...R I Marine
H M Redbreast...Lt Comdr W Hose...Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser
R I M S Canning...Comdr Morsack...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 30.

Chusan	3352	Kenrick	P & O Co
Goalpara	130:	Muir	M M & Co
Florican	2331	Work	Cory Bros & Co
Oolobaria	3136	Walkeys	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1 60	Manley	M M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4295	Stanhope	K Nixon & Co
Ras Dara	2495	McCambridge	W & A Graham & C
Drumcondra	2934	Masser	K Nixon & Co
Kasara	504	Morrison	M M & Co
Kelchattan	2424	Higgins	Captain
Kilbride	2-53	Gibson	K Nixon & Co
Firoozi	2013	Fruin-Hill	B & P S N Co
Northumbria	2755	Cheshire	Morrison & Co
Agutia	5:4	Curtis	F F C & Co
Bancoora	2198	Emmet	M M & Co
Uriana	3384	Buteer	M M & Co
Colombo Maru	2919	Sayedam	N Y Kaisha
Nudula	1911	Dewing	M M & Co
Clarendon	2383	Scott	T Murison & Co
Rags	2298	Gordon	K Nixon & Co
Monsoore	1735	Hannah	B & P S N Co
Cacquet	2815	Walker	Glade
Dumra Moxon			M M & Co
Lord Kelvin		Beckerly	W & A Graham & Co
Murex	2328	Deacon	

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A	Banca	3794	Furgusson	Caina&Japan	1-5	P & O Co
B	[illegible]ian Mackinnon	3019	Smith	Hull	6-5	F Muir & Co
D&E	Quiisa	4341	Calcutta Anderson		3-5	M M & Co
F	Beniedi	2509	Petter	London	2-5	F Morrison & Co
G	Islami	1601	Hughes	Red Sea ports	3-5	B & P S N Co
H	Afghan	1319	Lloyd	Mauritius	28	H -4 C Joosub
K	Oceana	8507	Hayward	Shaghain	1-5	P & O Co
K	Bundesrath	1326	Ulrich			A Strandes
K	Aleppo	2537	Rayward	K'chi	6 5	F Muir & Co
N	Baron Inverdale	2140	Fullerton	Baltimore	2-5	W & A G & Co
O	Leander	1791	Paire	Mostyn ... Deep	1-5	E Latham&Co
Q	Upada	3332	Sheldrick			M M& Co
C&R	Hermiston	2030	Bain		4-5	Latham & Co

30 Toucrane

Hyndford	2775	Horne	Strean	3-5	M M & Co

P Dock H WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	Karachi	1-5	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mahomed	Bhawnager	1-5	Shpd & Co
Puri	613	Ahmed	Cports	7-5	Shpd & Co
Satranji	517	Ahmed	Mangalore	...	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4315	Haig		8-5	W & A Graham & Co
2	Trafford Hall	3426	Hood	Karachi	8-5	W & A G & Co
2	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood			K N & Co
3	Castello	2338	Leighton	Hull	1-5	F M & Co
4	Manchester Port	2662	Aeraman		N F	W & A G & Co
6	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-5	O L S N Co
7	Clan Macaulay	1775	Barber		N F	F Muir & Co
7	Oriental	3085	Lewellin	Aden	5-5	P & O Coo
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-5	P & O S N C
15	Wimbledon	2136	Coward	Marseilles	5-5	W & A G&Co
16	Sultan	2816	Barmeister	Z'bar	4-5	A Strandes

H W V D

Lama	948	Cutbush	K'chi	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Lama s Murex s Branksome Hall s	Cutbush Deacon	Karachi Apr 28 Algoa Bay Apr 15 Liverpool &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Coromandel s Linga s	Holloway Rickford	Portsaid Karachi &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Trafford Hall Hood for Karachi
„ Castello Leighton for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf
„ Aleppo for Hull
„ Drumcondra for Hamburg &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	From
25	Worsley Hall	Pondicherry
27	Orseole	Venice
28	Sirsa	Bombay
May		
2	Clan Alpine	Galle

Steamers Expected,

29	Umlazi	Natal
29	Nairung	Bombay
29	Wildenfels	Antwerp
29	Clan Farquhar	Coast
30	Mombass	London
May		
2	St Dunstan	London
2	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
1	Lawada	Calcutta
1	Den of Ogil	Singapore
3	Umfuli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Trieste, left Karachi on the evening of the 29th instant and is due here on the 2nd May at noon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 28.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 3-8	= — 1-4
3 do. Rentes	99	= unchanged
31-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	= unchanged
31-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1-13	= — 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 7-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	30 1-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	65 3-4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= — ·01
Berlin „	20·49 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4 84	= — 3-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for North America

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 4d value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 3-4 June-July done firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 44 1-2 A-M value firm
Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-2 A-M value firm } a
Brown 40 3-4 A-M buyers firm
a Mutilated prices repeated

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quieter. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Spot 6·04—3, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5 85	5·85	5·83
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5 86	5·82	5·70
—4	—4	—4
Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5·62	5·61	5·61
—4	—4	—4

Receipts at U S Ports	12,000 bales
Do. last year	29,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 do
Do. do Continent	8,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·70 – 5
Futures, month of July	10·88—3 } a
Do do Dec	10·39—3

b Advanced early owing to bullish visible supply figures and declined later through liquidation

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16 unchanged
Futures, month of May	mutilated
Do do. July	mutilated
Tone at [illegible]	steady
Total visible supply	3,21 ,000 bales
Quantity in sight	9,860,000 do

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 28th April 1906:—

Cotton	6,085 bales.
Wheat	6,3 9 cwts.
Linseed	23,658 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	9,178 do
Gingellyseed	1,413 do
Poppyseed	9,077 do
Groundnut	657 do
Castorseed	4,127 do
Rice	14,905 do
Myrabollams	1,777 do
Cottonseed	22,275 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	1,971 do
Joowar	723 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 30.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s 4 7-32d
Do. 6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do.		do.	...	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do.		do.	...	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			...	152
Shanghai 30		do	...	212
Japan 30		do.	...	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steadier.

Cash	98-12
1st Settlement,	98-15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 5th	April,	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 26th	do.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th	do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 3rd	do.	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready	8	3	0
Forward April-May	8	8	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore			
Do Forward April-May	7	12	0
Yellow Guzerat			
Do Forward April-May	7	13	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	14	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	...	[illegible]	
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.			
15 per cent. mixed	46	8	0
25 per cent. do.	45	8	0
50 per cent. do.	44	8	0
Black Kutnee	42	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pessi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone		quiet.
Estimated sales		10,000 Bales
Imports		nil
April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·85	5·85	5·76
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76	5 82	5·70
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·62	5·61	5·61

COTTON.—The market is easier with a downward tendency. The demand from Exporters is limited, and mills are more or less looking on.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G.	193	186	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G.	201	191	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	201	190	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	213	206	..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	210	204	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	211	205	...	do.
Khundwa	...	203	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	213	206	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	216	210	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	223	217	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	270	265	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	210	203	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	263	do.
Westerns	...	...	241	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 21st April as compared with the statement of the 28th April:—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 21. Rs.	Apr. 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00.000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00.000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,25,581	52 77.905
Public Deposits at Branches	1,15,80,551	1,11,14,807
Other Deposits	6,87,74,948	7,09,21,743
Post Bills	6,960	6 950
Sundries	21 63,862	22 07,504
Rs.	10,65,51,906	10,81 58,919
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,44,892	1,08 30,038
Other authorised Securities	33,75,6.2	32,96,7.7
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,40,20,963	1,49 43,124
Loans do. do. do.	2 05,28,037	2,17,01 365
Bills discounted and purchased	3,14,68 222	2 93,30 101
Dead Stock	2,83 863	2,88,110
Stamps and Stationery	4,312	4,258
Balances with other Banks	5,56,636	7,02,904
Sundries	3,31,425	3,49,826
Cash	2,[illegible]1,34,80[illegible]	2,65,09,418
	10 65,51,906	10,81,58,919

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th April, 1906, as compared with the statement of 24th April, 1906:—

LIABILITIES.	April 17. Rs.	a.	p.	April . 24 Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,40,00,000	0	0	1,40,00.000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,57,88,513	5	4	1,89,51,739	3	0
Other Deposits, &c.	117851,494	12	10	12,03,35,707	10	9
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,54 337	2	5	5,58,252	12	2
Sundries	24,40,316	4	8	24,67,713	8	5
Rs.	17,04,35,221	9	3	17,63,13,413	2	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,39,19,524	0	0	1,45,84,170	0	0
Other authorised Investments	53,95,141	8	0	53,05,[illegible]76	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,26,61,604	11	8	4,12,71,805	15	8
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,96,80,900	11	11	2,98,07,405	14	7
Bills discounted &c	3,32,87,594	5	2	3,41,98,369	2	9
Balances with other Banks	12,34,025	3	7	13,35,936	11	3
Bullions						
Dead Stock	19,44,418	5	4	19,59,155	12	1
Stamps	13,208	7	11	12,830	3	9
Sundries	7,29,275	11	4	6,56,209	13	6
	12,88,65,703	0	11	12,91,31,020	1	7
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,69,51,563	12	8	2,86,71,614	7	7
Do. at Branches	1,46,17,951	11	8	1,85,10,778	9	2
Rs.	17,04,35,221	9	3	17,63,13,413	2	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	17,29,266	Increase
Do. at Branches	14,33,949	Increase
Other Deposits	24,84,213	Increase
Post Bills	2,03,855	Increase
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	5,74,5 1	Increase
Loans	13,89,799	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	1,25 505	Increase
Mercantile Bills	9,10,775	Increase
Cash at Head Office	17,20,051	Increase
Cash at Branches	38,92,824	Increase

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ATHAIDE—April 19, at Goa, the wife of Franklin H Athaide of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MONAHAN—KENNEDY—April 24, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mozufferpore, by the Rev Father Gualbert, George John Monahan, Indian Civil Service, second son of Henry James Monahan, of Stillorgan Park, Blackrock Co., Dublin, to Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of Pringle Kennedy of Mozufferpore.

DEATHS.

DARLING—April 25, Louise Wallace, the beloved wife of Walter Carmichael Darling.

PIERCE—April 27, at Rutlam, from fever, Dorris Oliva Queenie, the dearly beloved infant daughter of Mr A F Pierce Assistant Opium Agent Rutlam aged 9 months.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY'S MEDICINES

	Rs.	a.	
The "A 1" OLIVE OIL Small bottle ...	0	6	each
Do. Large „ ...	0	10	„
The "A 1" CASTOR OIL, Small bottle.	0	4	„
Do. Medium „	0	6	„
Do. Large „	0	10	„
BONCARINE (Benzine substitute) per bottle	0	7	
DEPILATORY SOAP (For removing hair) per pot	0	8	
LOFOTOL" (Sparkling Cod Liver Oil) per bottle ...	0	8	
MOSQUITO CONES, per box of 24 ...	0	13	
PURITAN MARKING INK per bottle	0	10	

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THE CHEMISTS.,
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 3-23m, 4-35a. Low water, 9-23m., 11-22a.
Dr. D. N. Patel's Lecture F. C. Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Mulla Hajee, who has been convicted four times with being a habitual thief, and with having no means of ostensible assistance. The Magistrate ordered that he be bound over to a sum of Rs. 100 with one surety for the like amount.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged one Dwarkadas Bhimji, a young lad, aged ten, with stealing from the room of Haridas Jamnadas, one of his school mates, a cap and shirt of the value of Rs. 7 on 26th April. The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate ordered that he be sent to the Reformatory for seven years.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The ninth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m., Indian Standard Time, to-day, by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhai Naoroji Patel. The topic selected for the evening is "Lullaby." It is the closing lecture of the season and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of the 1st Battn G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day.

March	The Gunners	Monk
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Characteristic Piece	The Virginia Skedaddle	Rosinfeld
Reminiscences of Mozart		Mozart
Valse	Kuss	Strauss

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Motichand Govindji was charged by Inspector Morris with the theft of cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 600, from his employer Tarachand Lowji, a druggist. Having committed the offence the accused absconded and was brought down from Jaferabad. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 170, or in default a further term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, was to be given to the complainant.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan charged Sadu Ganpat, with stealing from the person of Bhima, a young girl of seven years, residing in Sutar Galli, one gold ornament valued at Rs. 20, on Sunday last. The accused was detected whilst trying to dispose of the ornament to a Marwari, and arrested him. On making enquiries, he found that the property belonged to Sakhu, mother of the little girl. The Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months' are to be solitary. He was also ordered to receive 18 stripes, and to report his residence to the Police for three years after coming out from jail.

CAUSING HURT.—Nemsha Gulamkadar and Kader Subrati were placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, yesterday, at the instance of Inspector Hassan, with causing hurt to Krishna Arjun on 21st April. The complainant whilst driving his cart from a stable in Sindhi Galli found the accused on the lookout for someone. When the accused were questioned as to why they were watching, they became much annoyed and abused and assaulted the complainant. The first accused struck him with a knife while the other with a stick. In the struggle the complainant shouted for the police and laid hold of accused No. 1 while the other made good his escape. The accused were subsequently arrested with the assistance of one Appa Rama P. C. No. 1961C. The Magistrate sentenced accused No. 1 to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a further term of four months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default another term of three weeks. From the fines Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SHADOW OF LIFE by Anne Douglas Sedgwick (Archibald Constable). This curious story traces the development of the profoundly morbid character of a man who from his early childhood learned that life meant suffering more often than anything else. Gavan Palairet came to Scotland from India, where he had lived with his ill-assorted parents till he was fourteen. He had already learned to distrust life and to probe the meaning of misery. He came to Scotland to a home where a breezy, joyous little girl of ten was the daughter of the house, and a few months together made them excellent chums, though Gavan did not lose his inveterate habit of introspection and analysis of the source and working of human feeling. An education carried out on stern and careful lines, far from counteracting this tendency only sharpened the mind he devoted to it, and he grew up a similarly passionless young man with yearnings after the detachment of Buddha, a complete absence of religious belief. Naturally he did not tread the fatal flowery paths of pleasure, although in India where his unique talents suddenly gained for him the post of Private Secretary to a Viceroy, he was surely tempted to lose all for love. But he pulled himself together in time and after a hard struggle remained true to his resolve to hold aloof from passion as a disturber of the true philosophic spirit. The habit of his life was formed by the time he again met Elspeth Gifford, the Scottish lassie-chum of his first days in Great Britain. He had schooled himself rigidly into the conviction that feelings must be ignored, natural impulses crushed out of life, and he became altogether a depressing sort of person as an acquaintance, though he was an admirable exponent of every self-sacrificing virtue. Elspeth, or Eppie, was his exact opposite abounding with life, instinct with the belief that all was for the best in a world where men and women mean well, who devoted her leisure to the alleviation of the misery she saw and who was altogether a most loveable person. The war that waged between the austere temperament of Gavan and his very natural inclination to fall under the spell of so charming and affectionate a personality as Eppie is exhausting, and Mr. Sedgwick shows a masterly power of analysis in following the turnings and twistings, the half-yieldings and resistances of Gavan through the campaign. What an ordinary robust lover thought of him was expressed to Elspeth by Jim Grainger, when his own suit was rejected, he realised that Gavan Palairet was loved by her and had not declared himself. "A man who cares for you, a man who depends on you as he does; a man whom you care for—so much, is a bloodless vampire if he does not respond." But Gavan goes on his road loving Elspeth in a strange unwilling way. It is a curious situation and Mr. Sedgwick's skill is well-displayed in carrying its development to a logical termination. Gavan recognised the weakness as well as the strength of his feelings, realised that he could never continue to make Elspeth happy. Casaubon in Middlemarch undertook an enterprise that he was quite unable to carry through. The enthusiasm that impelled him to marry was not strong enough to kill the old hermit-self within him. Gavan was at least clear-eyed enough to see that he would inevitably, the glamour of love once dimmed, return to his Buddha-like renunciation of domestic joy and sympathy as unworthy of the being aspiring after perfect detachment, and he was resolute in his stern self denial. Jim Grainger is the supremely human, but unappreciated lover, while Gavan Palairet is the star that Elspeth's heart desires and desires in vain. A clever story and an interesting one.

THE LAPSE OF VIVIEN EADY BY CHARLES MARRIOT (T. Fisher Unwin). Cornwall makes an excellent background for this well-told story of the love affairs of a girl who was engaged to an intellectual man perilously near the prig species. She unconsciously slid away into an instinctive liking for a very different sort of individual. The analysis of the characters of the two men and the gradual working out of the change in their relations to Vivien Eady are admirably done. There are many other people forming the society of the quiet Cornish village, all very natural; the only note of exaggeration struck is in portraying Mrs. Fleming, the neurotic widow and sister of the rector. But it was necessary that some one should set up sufficient agitation to solidify and crystallise the sea of sentiment that threatened to engulf the happiness of a pretty and sincere girl who was meant to have a healthy and reasonable existence with an honest human husband on the solid ground of mutual affection instead of striving to become the kind of stilted model her first superior lover desired to see her. The reader is particularly pleased when Vivien realises that she has lapsed from the ideal she set herself.

THE SECRET KINGDOM by Frank Richardson (Duckworth and Co.,) is written in rollicking spirits, humour is to be found on every page, and when any is forgotten it comes in a foot-note. Those who want a laugh are sure of it once they sit in a long chair and open this book; epigrams and wit, satire and comedy will meet him at every turn. Of course the characters are more or less caricatures, but none the worse for that, and excellently drawn. The frivolous Duchess, the earnest lady-novelist her critics, the American millionaires, the hero and the heroine, but they amuse the reader thoroughly. Mr. Frank Richardson is a merry soul and with a lively pen contrives to inoculate his readers with the bacillus of laughter.

QUETTA NEWS.

THE two days' visit of his Excellency Lord Kitchener combined with that of Sir Archibald Hunter, which lasted a week, has resulted in the formation of new cantonments near the Baleli Railway station, some six miles north-west of Quetta on the Sind-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway. 35th Scinde Horse is already located there and lines for two native infantry battalions are to be constructed. The Commander-in-Chief previous to his departure from Quetta, directed the General Officer Commanding to express his Excellency's appreciation of all the arrangements made for his march through Baluchistan and further to inform the troops that he was pleased, not only with their soldier-like appearance and general smartness, but also their movements in the field, which showed him that the military training in the Quetta Division is being conducted with zeal and intelligence. The Staff ride of this garrison begins on the 2nd instant when No. 1 column of the Red force marches out towards Kach, followed next morning by No. 2 column by train.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, who left on tour on the 23rd ultimo, reaches Fort Sandeman on the 2nd inst. He remains there till the 7th and marches back to Quetta, via Duki, reaching the latter place on the 17th May.

The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner of these territories is in camp towards Loralai, for a couple of weeks.

SUICIDE AT MANDALAY.

Mr. N. Golanopulo, Manager of Sevastopulo, and Company, Mandalay, committed suicide on Wednesday. On that day he wired to his firm in Rangoon to send someone at once to relieve him. He then left the premises for a short while, and came back, and left again, and as he did not return, enquiries were made about Mandalay. Later in the day, a boatman reported to the police that a European, who had engaged his boat, to be conveyed across the river to Sagaing, had cut his throat with a razor and jumped into the river. The boatman produced the razor and deceased's hat. The body has not been found. Deceased had been in Mandalay for about twelve years and was of a quiet and unassuming nature and was much liked and the news of his death has caused a great shock to his friends.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF MR. BULLER.

Mr. BARRIE is Mr. Buller's most serious living dramatist. He has approved himself to the gentleman, who used, by the way, to be known as Mr. John Bull, but changed his name on coming into the Barrie property, by the light and humorous way in which he can treat questions that drive other men into the seventh hell of despondency. There is always or almost always, a very serious idea at the root of Mr. Barrie's plays, but he nourishes it in such a way that it grows into the gayest and prettiest of flowers, streaked like the pansy, fashioned like the most eccentric orchid.

The consequence is that Mr. Buller will pardon in Mr. Barrie what he could not endure in other men. He has allowed him to demonstrate the futility of rank and the superiority in certain circumstances of the natural man. He has been patient under a lesson against over-eating. He has applauded heartily a reduction to absurdity of the "man, woman, and tertium quid" subject. He has now begun to smile at the pet dramatist's loose and easy treatment of that most serious of all interests save one—politics A skit on the political situation—Mr. Buller and his Premiers—was successfully produced at the Comedy Theatre last week.

In one sense this is a breaking of new ground. We have had political plays before. but they have been political only in a hazy and uncertain way. The characters have been politicians, but they have been interesting for themselves, not for their profession. We have also had skits, but they have been political only by fits and starts. Pantomimes and musichalls have battened on political references. Mr. Bernard Shaw has been comprehensively political, satirically and indirectly political. It has been reserved for Mr. Barrie, in recent times, to bring actual political figureheads on to the stage under this disguises and to set them to work like fairies in a fantasy.

It is a dangerous experiment, even for Mr. Barrie. How dangerous is proved by some of the criticisms which we have read. The dramatist finds himself accused by one critic, for instance, of having failed to grasp firmly the great and glorious principles which underlie the British Constitution. As if Mr. Barrie had attempted to enroll himself among the political philosophers, and had undertaken to bring the stage down to the level of the House of Commons.

Mr. Barrie would never have become the favourite of Mr. Buller if he had been so seriously absurd. It is because he can handle a heavy subject with a light hand that he is recognised as a chartered libertine. He bantered the despotic Ibsen in his dramatic youth he has lived to banter Mr. Buller himself, who enjoys the peculiar quality of the fun for the same reason that prevented him from taking the despotic Ibsen any more seriously than Mr. Barrie.

In the ordinary affairs of his life Mr. Buller is terrifically serious. He believes in himself, in his plans, and his destiny; and that belief and that seriousness have given him riches and empire. But he is so constituted—the Romans, those other empire-builders, were not unlike him—that when he goes to the theatre, he expects relaxation. Some writers have interpreted this as meaning that they must be funny, or even frivolous. Therein lies their mistake Mr. Buller can enjoy a tear as well as a laugh. But he cannot, and he should not be called upon, to waste his seriousness on trivial manufactured problems when he has really big problems to occupy his attention. He has inherited an inability to puzzle his brains over the correct attitude to be adopted by a husband whose wife has left him for another. These questions and their like he must leave to nations which have time for their dramatic consideration.

Mr. Barrie has succeeded in the theatre by treating vexing questions with a smile of mingled sympathy and satire. Regarded from that point of view, we see a future for politics on the English stage. One theatre is quite sufficient for the (emphatically) melancholy discussion of political problems. When Mr. Buller wants to exercise his political seriousness he can install himself among the mute attentive gods in the House of Commons. He will not bring it to bear in other playhouses. Politics can never enter the theatre which is run for profit unless Mr. Barrie, or one of his dramatic kind, is there to introduce them. In the theatre we can bring ourselves to laugh at their complexities. Outside, being Buller's own children, we really must be more serious.

YEARS OF SUFFERING ENDED.

AN ENGINEMAN CURED OF PILES

Mr. Wm. WALLACE, an Engineman on the B. N. Railway, writes from Chakradharpore as follows:—

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I beg to remain,
Yours grateful servant,
(Signed) Wm. WALLACE.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1906.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

WE have our own educational questions in India, and the Bill which is now on the Legislative anvil at Home need not interest us, but that it is the chief legislative work the new Parliament has undertaken. The "Birrelligious Bill" its opponents call it, for it aims directly at overthrowing that of 1902, which created such discontent among the Nonconformists and brought into being a new variety of obstructionist who became known as the Passive Resister. The Minister for Education, Mr. Birrell, introduced the measure into Parliament on the 9th ult. in a carefully prepared speech, in which he told the House that it had assembled not to "discuss the health and happiness of millions of children, how best to unfold to them the ample pages of knowledge, rich with the spoils of time, but to see a reed shaken by the wind, withering and trembling in the icy and devastating blasts of sectarian differences which nip the bud of piety and reverence." In fact, the House was told that it was not literally an Education Bill, but more accurately a Bill to remove from the path of education, the obstacle of "the religious difficulty whose ill-omened name we have all become familiar with in forty years of strife and mutual suspicion." Mr. Birrell was content that they should carry on their religious quarrels anywhere they liked so long as the school-houses of the children were left in peace. By way of appeasing those who object to the voluntary schools being taken over by the local authorities for undenominational teaching Mr. Birrell made a specific promise that when the educational authority obtains the use of a voluntary school building for the purposes of an elementary school, by arrangement with the owners as to rent and other conditions, the fabric will be maintained at the public cost. This may run up, in Mr. Birrell's calculation, to £260,000 a year—and not an unfair rent perhaps. But the Minister of Education made a tactical mistake in describing the amount as "a considerable gift" to the owners of those school buildings, who will continue to have the use of them on Saturdays and Sundays and on five evenings of the week besides.

The general principles of the Bill we have already recounted. Mr. Birrell explained them very fully, and went minutely into details in his speech. He claimed for it that the measure would not only redeem the pledges of Government to the electorate, but would remove the objections which a majority of the people had to the old Act. He argued with regard to the denominational schools that public money having been paid to the denominational schools, complete public control must of necessity be established. But he would not convince the bodies who built and endowed those schools that they had no right to refuse to give them over to the State; or to anyone else who might choose to demand them. But Mr. Birrell thinks he will be able to get over the difficulty by at once making every school, receiving rates and grants, a provided school "supplying the same kind of religious instruction as is now given in the provided schools." This will be the general rule throughout the land. No catechisms or distinctive religious formularies will be taught and the conscience clause will operate. The religious syllabuses of the old Board schools are to be the models—"not the work of the Nonconformists alone, but of good and pious men of every creed." The Education Minister expressed himself persuaded that "the inbred piety and good sense of the English people had made the system of simple religious exercises and simple Biblical instruction a success, and he saw no reason for interfering with a system which had received the approval of the vast majority of the Protestant population." In this respect he is right, for if there is to be free and universal education in England it must be on these lines as regards religious training, otherwise the cost will be many times greater than it is, for the only alternative is a multiplication of schools by means of which only could denominational education be undertaken. Still some provision that special religious instruction is possible under the new measure, but the local authority is to be satisfied that the parents of at least three-fourths of the children attending the school wish that such instruction should be given.

Taking it all round we incline to believe that the Bill was conceived in a genuine desire to solve the problem and to remove the difficulties in the way of the proper administration of the Act of 1902. That the passing of the measure will not be all plain sailing, goes without saying. Already the Archbishop of Canterbury has sounded an alarm, and the English Bishops have decided that the measure must be met with unhesitating opposition. His Grace's view is that "Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and others have at great cost provided schools in which children, while receiving the best available secular instruction, shall, at the same time, under the sanction of a trust deed, receive elementary religious teaching in accordance with the faith of their parents, at the hands of trained and qualified men and women, who, in giving it, mean what they say. The new Bill would bring these schools at one stroke to an end by silencing the teachers who have therein given definite religious instruction of a particular kind. This loss to our children cannot be compensated by a money payment to the owners of the schools." There is much to be said in support of this view; and it may be that the House of Lords will see eye to eye with the Archbishop and throw out the measure after it has passed the Commons. On the occasion of the First Reading the Opposition and Nationalists gave little indication as to the lines they intended to follow, but one or two members let it be plainly understood that they meant to fight. Mr. Wyndham described it as an "Act of Uniformity." Mr. Macdonald, speaking for the Labour Party, predicted that the Bill would extend religious strife to the field of municipal activity and that the position of the conscientious objector would be worse under the new than under the old Act. The Nationalists left the House during the debate, but Roman Catholics are understood to have expressed profound astonishment and indignation at its provisions, so it may be that the Nationalists generally will oppose it. Lord Robert Cecil warned the House that "Undenominationalism, which was sought to be established is a half-way house, and half-way houses are difficult to occupy for any length of time. You cannot be a passionate and fervent undenominationalist, and passion and energy are requisite if you are to teach children religion. Children live upon dogma. Do you or do you not think religion is an essential part of education? I make an eleventh-hour appeal to you to preserve true religious teaching in this country, to preserve Christianity as part of the education of the children. We shall do our best to prevent this crime against religion, and, if we fail now, we shall endeavour to reverse it at the earliest moment." So the new Parliament has entered upon the serious work its members were so glib in promising, and have undertaken a task they will not find easy of accomplishment.

CONCENTRATED REFORM.

AT least one place in China is profiting by the numbers of students who have gone over to Japan to imbibe modern ideas, and its inhabitants are wondering why such obvious blessings never occurred to them before. Wuchow, the city in question, on the West River has been given a new Prefect, one of the men who have completed thier education in Japan. And he has returned impressed with the advantages of clean streets and general public improvements. The streets of Wuchow, like the streets of all cities in South China, are not unlike the Indian bazaar in many respects, for they are narrow and tortuous and each shopkeeper and huckster monopolises as much of the little space as possible. It is essentially every man for himself. Every shop must have its complement of signs occupying a lot of space, and in Chinese streets the majority are having signs which interfere with the roadway. The space within the shop is needed for the goods and staff, and customers must stand in the street. The huckster plants his baskets on his portable stall where no one else claims the space. Market-gardeners and butchers with large swinging baskets hawk their vegetables and pork from house to house. Every householder throws his refuse just beyond his door, and the happy possessor of a pig turns his possession into the street to wallow in the open sewer or root among the festering heaps of refuse. Thus pedlars and pigs, projecting shop boards and movable kitchens and stalls usurp the public street, and through the crowd of buyers and sellers, chair-bearers and heavily-burdened coolies shout their warnings and push their way. It is the accepted order of things; it has its drawbacks, but it is no one's duty to suggest a change. But the reformer came at last via Japan and, discarding old methods of issuing advice, he, so to speak, took off his coat and started the work himself.

First he started by clearing away the refuse in the streets. There was a lot of grumbling of course, but there is a lot of thankfulness now. Then came an order as bewildering as an earthquake. All signboards were ordered to be rehung above the heads of the people in the streets and out of reach of the chairs. Markets were opened for the hawkers and they have met with success. But even more drastic was the order to abolish the street shrines which are among the worst causes of street congestion in China. The next step in the pathway of reform was in the direction of education. There were public schools in Japan and 90 per cent of Japanese boys were in these schools. Why should there not be education on a similar scale in China queried the reformer. But the buildings and the money—whence were these indispensable parts of an educational apparatus to come? Under the sanction of the Imperial edict, which suggested that temples should be used for schools, some of the temples were at once confiscated. The idols were turned out without ceremony; the buildings pulled down, and the material converted into up-to-date schools for boys and girls. Objecting priests were promptly banished, and the temple revenues used for the maintenance of the schools. There was more amazement, but since the people gained by what the priests had lost, there was no serious opposition. It is lucky for the Reformer that he has the knack of instilling a little wholesome fear into his subjects, or his story, and ours, might have been shorter. He is an excellent specimen of what the Japanese can do for China, for in a few years he has wiped away what has stood the test of centuries. Then he was removed, we know not whither, except that he was promoted and, it is to be hoped he will be allowed to work his will on some of the bigger cities before he is put into an arm chair well out of the sphere of usefulness, which is too often the fate of the high Chinese official.

INCOME-TAX IN BOMBAY.

IT would be hard to say which party will be more interested in the report of the operations in connection with income-tax in the Presidency, he who has paid or he who has escaped. The former is, without doubt, the more disgusted, for few, if any at all, except those who impose it, approve of the tax. But for general information the triennial report has been issued. As the taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903, and incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 continued to be taxed during the first year, it is difficult to make accurate comparison of the results of the past three years' working with that of the previous triennium. It must always be borne in mind that the amount recovered in income-tax is more a reflection of the vigilance of the officers than a real representation of an increase of wealth taken within limited periods such as that under consideration, though a decrease does not necessarily imply a lack of vigilance. There has been a decrease of nearly three per cent., for while the average total final demand for the previous triennium was Rs. 33·18 lakhs, during the past three years it was only Rs. 32·24 lakhs. In consequence of the increase of the minimum, however, the incidence of the tax per head of population fell by nearly 18 per cent., while its incidence per taxpayer rose by over 40 per cent. Dealing with the tax in Bombay, the report states that the average of the original demand fell by nearly 15 per cent., but if assessments on incomes below Rs. 1,000 are omitted from consideration in all years the net revenue of 1904 5 constitutes the highest figure yet recorded. In great degree these figures are satisfactory, for they are due not only to the steady increase of prosperity. The report concludes with a disquieting paragraph: "It appears that the income-tax accounts have not been properly kept. For example no register has been maintained showing the amounts remitted on appeal and revision and those written off as irrecoverable. This omission of so essential a record is extraordinary. One result is that the Collector's proceedings can be subjected to no check, and another apparently is that a sum of Rs. 1·6 lakhs has remained unaccounted for from the demand of the year 1903-1904. It remains to be seen whether the Commissioner is justified in his anticipation that no part of this large sum represents avoidable loss. Apart also from particular instances it is observed that the administration of the office, in the opinion of the Commissioner, leaves much to be desired. It is gathered that he has directed that in future a proper record of petitions of objection and of amounts remitted shall be kept, and has given instructions for earlier commencement of survey and for timely issue of notices with the view of insuring that these should relate to the current and not to the previous years' assessments."

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 20th instant left Aden at 11 p.m. on April 30 and is expected to arrive in Bombay 9 a. m. on Friday next.

TO-DAY, the first of May is the opening day of the Royal Academy.

THE experiment of growing Mekran dates is being tried in the district of Dera Ghazi Khan.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, who is now in Lahore, proceeds to his summer seat at Chail, near Simla about the 15th May.

IT is proposed to discontinue the exchange compensation allowance to members of the superior police service appointed in India in or after the year, 1906.

THE earthwork on the Shilman Railway as far as Warsak is now being built, a temporary surface line having been laid from near Peshawar to the Kabul River.

THE Railway Survey for the Bombay-Sind extension by a northerly route, avoiding the State of Cutch, is proceeding steadily. It is believed that a satisfactory alignment will be found.

ON Friday morning Sir Charles Rivaz visited St. Anthony's School, and the two Cathedral Orphanages, Lahore. His Honour also took the opportunity to view the new Roman Catholic Cathedral.

IT has been decided by the military authorities that an officer who fails in one or more of the tests laid down for retention in the Indian Army should be re-examined in only those subjects in which he has failed.

THE goods traffic on the B. B & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th April, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905, of 29,724 mds. with an increase of Rs. 3,884 in the earnings.

MR. G.F. ABBOTT, who accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour in India, as special correspondent of the "Calcutta Statesman," is first in the field with a book on the royal tour. More are to follow—the quicker the better for those who wish to make money, for people will not buy a second volume on this subject.

THE report for the working of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December last presented to the shareholders in the middle of last week is pleasant reading for that body, the total credit balance on the entire operations of the Company for the year is £393,421-5-2 which with the addition of the balance brought forward makes an available total of £573, 234. The reserve funds after payment of the usual dividend of 32 per cent on the paid-up capital amount to £2,385,234-16-4. In addition there is an uncalled capital of £2047,500. With such immense reserves it is not surprising that the London and Lancashire can meet even such a loss as the San Francisco disaster will involve, without calling up unpaid capital or even reducing the dividend to Shareholders. After meeting all liabilities the Company will still offer a security to its policyholders of over £ 3,400,000.

THE "Tageblatt's" Paris correspondent says that in the scramble for mementoes at the final sitting of the Algeciras Conference, Viscount Venosta dropped a paper-weight into his pocket, Revoil made off with an inkstand, Tattenbach took a wall-calendar, White two paper-files, and the Duke of Almodovar secured the bell he had used as president. The "Matin" correspondent took possession of Cassini's lead-pencil and of the spoon with which the secretary had been accustomed to stir his sugar-water. Naturally the English tourists who had installed themselves in the hall were not behindhand, and even the Moroccans, who at first appeared flabbergasted at the turn events had taken, finally secured a few mementoes. Some of those present appeared to be reflecting upon the possibility of taking the very chairs with them, their meditations were interrupted, however, by the voice of a delegate calling, "Gentlemen, breakfast will be getting cold!" at which the party trooped from the conference hall amid much laughter and a free exchange of banter.

A MARITZBURG correspondent writes to the "Tribune":—Occasionally some curious facts come to light in the courts of this colony of many colours and castes, but the following story is unusual even for Natal. The case, which came up in the Civil Court, at first seemed innocent enough. One Indian sued another for £17, the amount of a promissory note alleged to be due in repayment for a loan. In the evidence it came out that the £17 was not an ordinary loan but the price of a wife whom the plaintiff had sold to the defendant. After his purchase of the lady the defendant got out of work; he could not meet the promissory note, and rather than lose the money the plaintiff offered the defendant a job, the price of the wife to be paid in instalments of £1 per month. The defendant declined, and the plaintiff promptly seized the lady and sold her to another customer for £12. The second sale, in the opinion of the defendant, relieved him of the liability for the £17 and he refused to pay. The magistrate adjourned the case. No wonder if he felt bewildered.

A PRIVATE HANGING COMMITTEE.

A modest studio on Campden Hill, occupied by a large unframed oil painting, two unconventional portraits, and—in the background—an Unobtrusive Stranger turning over a portfolio. Herbert Felton, the owner of the studio, is not present. Enter Lady Mossdale (a widow) and her daughter, Miss Ermintrude Mossdale.

Miss E. (looking at the big picture). Oh, I wonder what it means.

Lady M. (surveying the portraits). I wonder who they are. No one knows, I'm sure. (Turning to her daughter). That! That must be his Academy picture. I'm afraid it won't do. It's too outre.

Miss E. But I wish I knew the story. Why has the man in the black cloak fallen down like a shapeless heap? It's rather horrible. And look at the light falling on the statue. How wonderful!

Lady M. My dear, don't gush. It's so early Victorian. Though, of course, poor Mr. Felton's technique is very fair. Your dear father always admitted that. But it won't do for the Academy. It's too outre. Historical, I suppose. But still I don't see why he has left out her arms.

Miss E. But, mamma, it's a statue; and look at the wonderful——

Lady M. My dear, I don't like your staring at it like that. It is not—not quite nice in a young girl. The nude has quite gone out. We are more refined nowadays. Your dear father always used to impress that upon me, and he never made a mistake in art. One of the first pictures he picked up, for a few pounds, I remember—quite a simple little thing; a fox-terrier playing with a black beetle—fetched over two hundred at the sale. And it was bought by a paper which made thousands out of it in a Christmas Number.

Miss E. But, mamma, if I mayn't look at the pictures, why——

Lady M Not that genre of picture, my dear. Now if he would paint a supper party at the Carlton, or a Bridge evening with well-known people playing. Poor young fellow; I'm afraid he hasn't many opportunities of going about.

Miss E. Why, he's been in Italy for the last two years.

Lady M. Yes; that isn't what I meant (looking round the studio). But he certainly is deserving. I'd like to——I wonder where he is.

Miss E. His man said he had just run up to change, We are rather early, you know.

Lady M. Yes; but we must not be late at Sir Frederick's. There's always such a crowd there. This year, I hear, he's painted the Duchess and Mrs. Van Dollarwart. both with lilies. He's wonderful at lilies. We really ought to be going. I'am afraid no one's coming here.

Miss E. I wonder who that man in the corner is. He's got rather an interesting face.

Lady M. ("scrutinising the unobtrusive stranger through her lorgnon). That! Oh, I expect that's one of the art critics who go round the studios on Show Sunday to report the distinguished visitors for the papers. There are always swarms of them at Sir Frederick's. If you see any of the women making notes, you might say something about—just say that I am wearing the Mossdale rubies. It is so annoying when the papers will call them a garniture of garnets.

("In the meantime the girl has drifted across the studio, and has entered into a conversation with the stranger over the portfolio.")

Miss E. ("returning with the unobtrusive stranger in tow"). Then do tell me what this picture is about. You seem to know his work so well.

The U. S. That is the scene of Heine's last walk abroad. You remember how he found his way into the Louvre and broke down at the foot of the statue of the Venus of Milo.

Lady M. (who has no intention of being left out in the cold). Oh, of course! How foolish of me! That is why she hasn't any arms.

The U. S. (deferentially). That is one method whereby you could identify her, madam.

Miss E. But I don't understand. Why did he break down like that?

The U. S. Perhaps the painter meant to convey something of an allegory—something of a great artist's first glimpse of the World's Desire! You see—

Lady M. (with the air of one imparting information). But "surely" Heine was a poet? I can't remember his painting.

The U. S. Undoubtedly, madam. I stand corrected.

Lady M. (sotto voce). Quite a well-informed young man. I expect he writes the fashionable intelligence in the "Post."

Miss E. (unheeding). I thought it was a great picture the first moment I saw it.

The U, S. Shall we say an ambitious picture, the work of a true—

Lady M. Ah. yes; quite so. As my dear husband the late Sir Isidore Mossdale, a great art collector, you know, used to say, the young man has talent, but his "chiaro-oscuro" now—isn't it rather—ah—"demode?" You notice it in the high light on the tip of the statue's nose. There's a lack of a "je ne sais quoi"—of a 'joie de savoir faire about the composition. You notice the same fault in his portraits.

The U. S. You do, indeed, madam.

Lady M. Take that lady's portrait. Now, if he had put an artistically shaded lamp in the background or an occasional table with a delicate china tea-service in the middle distance, then you would have had a picture which they would have been sure to hang.

The U. S. (deferentially). You would indeeda Madam.

Lady M. As it is you have the face and figure unrelieved. You can't call them refined or even distingue. It is too outre. That's the word. Then look at that picture of the child. He hasn't even had his hair brushed, And who ever saw a child with such a rag doll?

The U. S. May it not have been characteristic of the sitter?

Lady M. Of the—? Ah, yes quite so of course. But isn't the child rather—er—common-looking? Hardly the subject one would choose. . . . Ah, there he is.

[Enter Herbert Felton, looking uncomfortably immaculate in a frock coat. After greeting his visitors he turns to introduce the Unobtrusive Stranger who has unobtrusively melted away.

Lady M Tell me, who was that very well-informed young man we have been talking to?

H. F. I wanted to introduce you. That's Lord Windermere.

Lady M. What! The Marquis of Windermere himself?

H. F. Yes. I met him in Florence. He's been awfully good to me. He made me do that portrait of his wife.

Lady M. Wha-at! The Marchioness of Windermere?

H. F. Yes! What's the matter? Don't you like the background? It's bit unconventional I admit. But Windermere insisted on it, and one can't argue with a critic of his reputation. That's the picture of Tommy—

Lady M. Not the little Earl of Loudwater?

H. F. Yes. We always called him Tommy. With his famous bambino. He won't be parted from it, you know. So I had to.

Lady M. (ecstatically). Of course. How characteristic! My dear boy, how you have got on! As I was just saying to ermintrude, I am sure my dear husband would say that your Academy picture this year is a great, a really great, picture.

H. F. My dear lady, you fill me with hope. I always looked upon Sir Isidore's opinion as the verdict of the Hanging Committee. And though Windermere likes it, I confess I felt rather doubtful about it myself. They——

Lady M. What! the Marquis of——

H. F. Yes, he's bought it.

Lady M. My dear young friend, I always knew had a great future. Well, we must be going on to Sir Frederick's. Pity your friend has gone: we might have given him a lift. Well, good-bye, and mind you come to lunch—oh, any day. A next year you shall paint me for the Academy, pouring out tea. Or Fido—you know Fido, my Blenheim—in his motor-coat. That's the short of thing the public really likes And the public voice, you know——

H. F. is the voice of the Hanging Committee. Yes, I know. Well, if you really must go——

Lady M. good-bye. And I do hope you'll be hung.

—(P. H. Oakley Williams in the "World.")

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

SUDDEN RETURN OF KING EDWARD.

Reassuring News from Turkey.

A SENSIBLE GERMAN COMMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

His Majesty King Edward leaves Naples for England by train to-day.

It is understood that this sudden departure of His Majesty is owing to the Turco-Egyptian situation.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra returns to England by the yacht.

The British Cruiser Minerva has arrived at El Arish.

The "U" battery sails for Egypt, in the second week of May.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The first battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers has embarked at Malta for Alexandria.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The "Mail" publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Cairo stating that Porte has notified to Egypt, that instructions have been sent to re-place the boundary pillars.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The "Kollnische Zeitung" declares that Germany is not interested in the petty Akaba dispute.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The "Berlin Post" says that it is impossible that Great Britain will allow the "status quo" to be disturbed and sooner Constantinople realises this the better.

The "Nord Deutche Zeitung" repudiates the suggestions that Germany is responsible for Turkey's obstinacy and that Germany is seeking to undermine Great Britain's position in Egypt.

THE JAPANESE BATTLE SHIP KATORI.

Fastest in the World.

SPLENDID TRIAL RECORD.

The Japanese battleship Katori, which is the fastest for gun-power in the world, in her speed trials on the Clyde, showed that she could do 20-22 knots and with three-fourths of her engine-power 17·8 knots. These results are far in excess of Japanese requirements.

LORD CROMER'S PROPOSALS.

French Attitude.

The "Journal des Debats" suggests making the assent to Lord Cromer's proposals dependent upon the settlement of the Anglo-French questions elsewhere.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

A General Opening of China.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Tokio, stating that the Anglo-Chinese Agreement provides the opening of Gyantse and Gartok for trade, the development of telegraphs, mines and railways by Chinese capital or with the co-operation of Chinese and British capital; the payment of the indemnity in three instalments, the British evacuating Tibetan territory after the payment of the last instalment.

The Chinese Minister in Tibet is to negotiate with regard to future matters and also with reference to the tariff on British imports which will be settled later.

The ratification of the Agreement will be exchanged within three months.

LORD CURZON ILL.

Severe Attack of Influenza.

Lord Curzon has been prostrated the whole of last week from an attack of influenza, and is making a very slow recovery.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Bombs and Ballotting.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The second series of elections for the Duma has begun and resulted so far in an increased radical representation.

The Revolutionaries at Odessa and Warsaw are resorting to explosives and have killed some of the soldiers and police officers who were prominent in last October's massacres.

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The "Terrible Turk's" Downfall.

The World's Wrestling Championship has been won in London by Hacken Schmidt, who beat Madrali by two to nil.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p. m. yesterday. The same Company's s. s. Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia also at 11 p. m. yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE UNREST IN FRANCE.

Outlook To-day.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Despite the great preparations of the workers, M. Clemenceau has announced that he assumes the responsibility for the maintenance of order on May Day which, he believes, will not be disturbed.

JAPANESE SPIES IN SIBERIA.

Curious Report.

Numerous arrests of Japanese spies have been made at Vladivostock.

AN INTERESTING PRESENT.

GIFT OF WAR STANDARDS TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

At Hoti Mardan, on April 12, the Khan Khee Jirga assembled to offer the Viceroy a mark of their good-will, which had never before been made to any British Official, namely two of their War Standards. These were accepted as a present from a fighting race to a Viceroy. The deputation of the Khan Khel with Subadar Sadullakhan of the Swat Levies at their head has now arrived at Simla, with the two War Standards, which the deputation will now present to His Excellency.

THEFT OF RIFLES.

MORE WAZIRI AGGRESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Six Martini rifles have been stolen from the Kierram Post lines and removed into Kost or Wazir territory.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an extension of the services of the Hon'ble Sir Arundel Arundel, K. C. S. I., until next October, when the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson will return from leave and will be appointed a member of the Governor-General's Council.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson K. C. S. I is an Aberdonian and was appointed to I. C. S. after the examination in 1875, arrived in India 1877 and has served continuously in Burma. He is at present Judge of the Chief Court in Lower Burma and has gone on leave from to-day.

SEVERE STORM IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DIBRUGARH, APRIL 30.

A very severe hailstorm passed over here at half-past eight, this evening. The hailstones were as big as tennis balls. The extent of the damage is unknown. Rain still continues.

OPENING OF A BRANCH ON B. & N, W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Jarwa branch of the Uska-Tulsipur extension of the Bengal and North Western Railway has been opened for all descriptions of traffic.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 30.

The case against Natu Motiram and Narayan Shriadar Bhele, clerk, Subordinate Judge's Court, Haveli, was resumed to-day before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate. The statements of the accused were taken.

The first accused said that he posted, the documents to the District Judge's Court. He admitted the postcard and memo from second accused which were found in his house.

Mr. Joshi, Police Prosecutor, said that it was clear that the first accused had posted the documents. Evidence and subject matter of the postcard and the memo pointed to the fact that the second accused had taken the documents while in his custody.

Mr. Natu for second accused said that there was no evidence connecting him with the removal of the documents. The writing on the memo simply stated that if Rs. 2-6 were not given by first accused the documents would have to be returned. They might have been left with the first accused for copying and other purposes.

The Magistrate considered that a prima facie case had been made out against both the accused and accordingly framed charges against both, altering the charge to one of theft against the clerk and of being in possession of stolen property against the Marwari.

The case is proceeding. Cross-examination is reserved and will be taken up to-morrow.

DARING SERIES OF THEFT.

POONA, APRIL 30.

A daring theft has been commited by a native cooly by name Anande Luximon who was employed in the Public Works Department as biggery. He first paid a visit to the peon of the Ghorpari Military Church and said he had been sent by the P. W. D. Engineers to remove the lightning conductor of the building. The Church peon believing the other allowed him to remove it. After three or four days he went to St. Mary's Church and there extracted copper plate of the lightning conductor. He afterwards went to the city to Government Dispensary near Vishnambay where also he took away some electric conducting wire. The accused went to a Marwari's shop in the city to sell the stolen property, but was cleverly arrested by Mr. O'Gorman, Police Inspector, with property worth about Rs. 200. The accused was arrested redhanded.

GREAT HEAT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, APRIL, 30.

The weather in Poona is very warm, the thermometer standing to-day at 108·1.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT.

PRIZE DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL, 30.

The Boxing tournament was brought to a successful conclusion to-day. The arena was packed with officers and men of the garrison including many Civilians and boys.

In the six round contest between Boy Evans, Royal Scots, and Boy Wallington, East Lancs, Evans won.

Middle Weights Final.—Sergent Ranger, Gymnastic Staff beat Private Robertson. Leicesters. In a six round contest between Private Cunningham Leicesters and Dr. Imber, 40th Battery R. F. A., Cunningham won.

Feather Weights Final,—Blake won. In a six round contest Pte. Breame. East Lanes gave in, in the 2nd round and Pte. Kelly, 13th Hussars won. In another six round contest Lance Corporal Mc Claverty, Lincolns beat Private Power, Leicesters.

Light Weights Final:—Gunner Lyons, 33rd Battery, R. F. A., versus Br Chapman. G. Battery R. H. A. This was one of the best fights of the show. Chapman won. In a three round contest between Pte. Hall, Leicesters and Pte. Dixon, Durham Light Infantry, Dixon gave in, in the first round.

General Richardson before giving away the prizes spoke a few words and said:—"I am pleased to mark the behaviour of the spectators which was very good. I thank Capt Llewelyn, the Referee, and Major Hobbs, Capt Ellis and Mr. Illesley, the time keepers. Thanks are also due to Captain Umfreville, the Honorary Secretary, and the Gymnastic Staff for bringing this tournament to a successful end. I also thank the press representatives for coming night after night and giving us a good account. We hope to meet again next year. I wish the winners may keep up the laurels they have won this year and the losers to retrieve their credit."

The prizes were then given away to the winners.

The following is the prize list:—

Heavy Weights:—1st prize Lance Corporal Smith, Lincolns. 2nd prize, Drummer Rogers, Dorsets.

Boys competitions:—1st prize Boy Upshon. 77th Company R. G. A., 2nd prize Boy Mills, Durham Light Infantry.

Bantam Weights:—1st prize Private Wilson Royal Scots, 2nd prize Private Shaw, East Lancs.

Officers Middle Weights; 1st prize Lieutenant Neake R. A. M. C.; 2nd prize Lieutenant Norton, 101st Grenadiers.

Officers Light Weights. Captain Cowie R.A.M.C. 1st prize; Lieutenant Carlisle, 114th Maharatta 2nd prize.

Middle Weights:—1st prize Sergeant Ranger, Gymnastic staff, 2nd prize Private Robertson, Leicesters.

Feather Weights:—1st Prize Pte Blake, Middlesex; 2nd prize Pte Sullivan East Lancs.

Light Weights.—1st Prize Br. Chapman, 2nd prize Gunner Lyons, this being Chapman's third year in succession. He, it is said, is going to marry early next month and is giving up boxing for good.

Special prize for the best fight amongst officers was awarded to Lieut. Carlisle.

Special prize to the best among the losers was given to Pte. Sullivan McCalverty.

2nd prize for the best fight was awarded to Ptes. Wilson and Labot.

The best scientific boxer was Pte Blake. Best losers were Kelly, Tameby Kirk and Bell.

Boys class prize awarded to Boy Evans.

A special prize was given to Sergeant Henry for the best fight.

Consolation prizes were given to Mekins, Lamie Imber, Gorman and Cadet Brewin. Special prizes were given by a Bombay sportsman to Sergeant Ranger Chapman and Bombardier Brooks.

Three cheers were given to the winners, and losers, and three more for General Richardson.

FLOWER SHOW AT MAHABLESWAR.

LADY EDGERLEY'S PRIZE EXHIBITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 30.

A Flower Show was held at Mahableshwar on the 26th and 27th April, and was largely patronised by the visitors. The Show was opened at 4 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor came at 5 p.m. and was escorted round the enclosure by Major Jameson and Mr. Hartless, and appeared much interested in the exhibits.

On the right were arranged plants in pots which consisted chiefly of geraniums and fuchsias. Further on were cut flowers neatly arranged on tin stands on tables. The exhibits were small but attractive. Table decorations were in two divisions, one for ladies and the other for native servants. It was hard to judge which were the best, the servants' or their mistress's. Undoubtedly the former must have well learnt the lessons of the latter.

In this interesting competition the first prize was awarded in the Ladies section to Lady Edgerley for uncommon and unique arrangement of two vases only, one larger than other, and placed diagonally across the table connected by an irregular band of sky blue silk. The second prize was won by Mrs. Prior for a very pretty arrangement of four baskets at corners and one in centre, filled with pinks, ivy, geraniums gypsophila and grasses, with radiating ribbons of pink and white. Another pretty table was that of Miss Carvalho with white pinks, maiden hair ferns and green silk. The heat and wind unfortunately marred the freshness of some of the tables.

In the Servants' section, the 1st and 2nd prizes were awarded to Sir S. Edgerley's peon and Mrs. Selby's butler respectively,

A very interesting and striking class of Exhibits were those under Class II, viz., vases of flowers. Some exceedingly pretty arrangements were shown.

The first prize for baskets of flowers was deservedly awarded to Mrs. Fischer for extremely showy arrangements of blue larkspur and white candytuft, the basket being trimmed with blue shaded silk. Mrs. Prior was second with a fine basket of wild flowers and grasses and hibiscus.

In the competition for vases of flowers Miss Rooke was first with a bower of star phloxes and Mrs. Prior for a bower of larkspur and small sun flowers.

Following this class came a magnificent array of vegetables headed by all the important potato. The whole frontage occupied a length of about 150 feet long and 5 feet wide. There are probably very few places in India that could make a better show of vegetables certainly none equal to it. In this Presidency, potatoes, especially vegetables, however are not lacking.

Following the vegetables came, what to the Judges must have been refreshing, fruits, more large and luxurious strawberries, but really seen anywhere. For some of the vegetables we have to thank the naughty Chinamen for their first cultivation here; original plants coming from the Neilgheries on the destruction of most of the strawberry plants by heavy rains in Lord Sandhurt's time. Another kind was got from Bangalore and it is their produce that we now enjoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Royal Artillery postings, etc:—Lieutenant Drysdale, No. 56 Coy R. G. A. has been appointed to the 21st Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Holdich has been transferred from the 29th to 24th Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Cole, Frontier Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to the 29th Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Rothwell, No.94 Coy, R. G. A., has been appointed to the 23rd Mountain Battery.

On their arrival in South Africa the 9th Lancers will be stationed at Middleburg, Cape Colony, the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Pretoria, and the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, at Bloemfontein.

A RAILWAY DRIVER AND GUARD.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A WIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 30.

The City Mamlatdar is engaged to-day in hearing the case brought by Edward Hope O'Calligham, driver, G.I.P. Railway, stationed at Dhond, against George Judge, a guard stationed at Sholapur. The complainant's allegation is that the accused endeavoured to entice away his wife, and in his evidence stated that he married for the second time about two years and seven months ago; the accused was related to his wife who on the 25th January last went to Sholapur returning on 1st February bringing along with her one Miss Maud Johnson, a niece of the accused. When passing through Dhond the accused was in the habit of sending chits to complainant's house. The complainant wrote to accused telling him to discontinue such chits. Mrs. Roberts, his wife's aunt, came to Dhond on 23rd March. On 26th March with his permission she took his wife to Poona. The accused was guard of this train. Shortly afterwards she took his wife again down to Poona, and the complainant, who was on a visit to the Sassoon Hospital by the next train to see his sick child, ascertained that accused had accompanied Mrs. Roberts and his wife to Poona. The parties returned to Dhond the same evening, the complainant's wife travelling in one carriage and others in another. On returning to Dhond complainanant told Mrs. Roberts to leave the house which she did and his wife left along with her. The complainant demanded return of the wedding ring and a statement in writing.

The wife afterwards on two occasions met complainant at the Sasson Hospital and asked forgiveness, mentioning on a second occasion of an improper letter, when complainant allowed his wife to return home. The case is adjourned as the wife is seriously ill from the effects of an accidental fell.

THE POONA RAILWAY CASE.

LIGHT SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 30.

Mr. Vernon, the Assistant Collector, giving judgment in the case of the driver Twiss charged with negligence said the accused was charged under Section 101, clause C of the Railway Act as driver of the train at Hadapsar on the 27th. He backed the train 425 feet from the end of the platform to the dead end which he completely wrecked and also caused the derailment of the brake-van. The driver had given a very candid account of the circumstances attending the accident and took the necessary precautions when he found his mistake, of the lever being in the reverse direction, of altering the same and applying the vacuum brake, and it was clear that the railway who still kept him on in their employ did not attach much importance to the accident. The Court took into consideration the conduct of the accused after the accident which would have been more serious in the case of a passenger train. This fortunately was a goods train which carried 14 syces two of whom received slight injuries. The Court found the driver guilty of a negligent omission and fined him Rs. 45 or in default one week's simple imprisonment.

THE LATE FATHER BIGI.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Laikuddowlah Theatre, at Secunderabad, on April 28 to decide on a scheme to perpetuate the memory of the late Reverend Father Bigi, who died last January. Mr. C. S. Bayley, I. C. S., British Resident presided, and all the leading citizens, in Secunderabad, attended. On the platform were also General Hamilton, C. B., Mr. H. J. Dunlop, C. I. E., Mr. G. Perram, C. I. E. Nawab Imadulmulk Bahadur, Mr. W. Pendlebury, Agent, N. G. S. E, Colonel Thompson, Major Ivers, and the Reverend Pratt, Boyle, H. E. M. Atkins, Osborne, and Father Malbertt, representing the Bishop of Hyderabad, and Father Civati. The notice convening the meeting stated that it was the general wish that the long devoted service, of the late Father Bigi to the community should be commemorated in a tangible form, by the erection of a Widows' Home and shelter,—a scheme, which would have secured the late Father's enthusiastic approval. The Resident, in the course of his speech, said it gave him great pleasure to be associated with a project supported by the leading representatives of every Christian denomination. Father Bigi, who at his death was 80 years of age, landed in India for the first and last time in the Mutiny year, and after a few years at Masulipatam, came to Secunderabad, where he remained steadfastly working for his faith, and for the good of others till he died aged and honoured. "The roll of those," the Resident said, "who have given themselves for India, is, we are all proud to think, a long and ever increasing one. Many of the names inscribed on it are known and justly honoured throughout the world. But there are others no less worthy of honour and affection, whose work has been equally conscientious, equally useful, and perhaps more difficult in that it has been performed without encouragement and without the spur of excitement or fame. These men live only in the memories of those who knew them, and in the hearts of those, for whom they laboured. Of such was Father Bigi." After commenting on the great necessity for a Widows Shelter here, the Resident concluded by appealing to the meeting for subscriptions.

The Rev. H. E M. Atkins proposed, Mr. Perram seconded, and Mr. Pendlebury supported the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Dunlop proposed, and the Rev. B. Pratt seconded a further resolution forming an influential committee.

ADMINISTERIAL DETERIORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Sub-Registrar's office for the registration of documents, etc., in the High Court buildings, we used to have our documents duly registered and returned to us in 15 days after the completion of the admission of the signatures by the executing parties. That was by no means a short time. But some time since that period has been doubled, that is, prolonged to one month. The authority that has done so can hardly be said to have any idea of the inconvenience caused to the public. It is said that there being much work the prolongation of the time was found necessary. It would be superfluous to say that that could never be characterised as the remedy against much work, the only obvious and desirable remedy being increasing the staff proportionately with the increase of work. Government appear to take time to be of no value, and its prolongation to be no inconvenience but a benefit to them. This would be surely a mistake. If they be ever right in this way of doing things they might do away with the services of many of the officials and clerks, and a small number of them might be got to do the whole work during a blessed long long time. The money thus saved will be of great use in the frontier fracas that so enticingly invited, and of which we have already begun to hear one airy hollow story and another. It is evident that since the original time of 15 days has been doubled, the work of registration must have been nearly doubled also. And if the work should increase further yet the prolonged period might be further prolonged to two, four, or eight months! Being so obvious it need not be pointed out that the prolonged time turns out in some cases to be a hardship, and, generally speaking, it is most undesirable. This is only one of the many points of our administerial deterioration.—Yours, etc.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Cricket Prospects.

CHARITY CUP:—SEMI-FINAL.

GOLF: RANELAGH vs. SIR H. SETON KARR'S TEAM.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE outlook for Yorkshire this year is very bright indeed. Lord Hawke, who has been shooting big game in India during the winter, along with K. S. Ranjitsinhji, will be back in time for the opening match at Cardiff on Thursday, and will have all the old players at his command. The fixture list is almost too long comprising out and home matches with the M. C. C. and all the first class counties except Northamptonshire, and single games with Cambridge, Oxford, South Wales, and the West Indians. The Yorkshire Committee feel that they put a considerable strain on their professionals, but consider that by encouraging the weaker elevens they do a good deal for county cricket. F. S. Jackson occasionally suggests that the time has almost come for him to give up first-class cricket, but he may be expected to play in as many county matches as usual. Practice began on the Headingley ground at Leeds a few weeks ago and goes till to-day. Denton and Haigh, now on their way home, have spent the winter, playing with the M. C. C.'s unsuccessful eleven in South Africa Yorkshire's Second Eleven will, with R. W. Frank as captain, take part as usual in the Second Class Counties' Competition, playing five out and home matches. Financially Yorkshire are in a very sound condition, and the membership of the Club now stands at 3,300.

During the winter there have been some rather disquieting rumours as to Lancashire's prospects, but the official information is of quite a hopeful character. Despite certain hints to the contrary, it is positively stated that R. H. Spooner will, as before, be in the eleven. A. C. MacLaren will, as usual, captain the team, and one may state here that the Testimonial Fund on his behalf amounts to about £1,200 H. G. Garnett, who is going abroad, will be absent from the eleven all through the season, but otherwise the batting ought to be as strong as in 1905. The one uncertain point about the side, and its importance cannot be over-estimated, is the bowling. W. Bearly, who at the end of last season announced his retirement from first-class cricket, will play in some matches, possibly in the majority of them, but it seems that the Committee will not be able to count on his regular assistance. When he is away the team will be at a serious disadvantage. To make matters worse, Cook and Huddleston, owing to their engagements with Lancashire League clubs, will be away from a good many matches. So far as is known, the best young cricketers are E. I. Wright, of Oxford University, Rowlands, Harry, and Dean. The great event at Old Trafford will be the return match with Yorkshire, on the August Bank Holiday. This has generously been given to Tyldesley for his benefit. For the first time a county match will be played at Blackpool, and also for the first time.

There is good hope that after a year's absence Ranjitsinhji will be in the Susex eleven again, the famous batsman having announced that he expects to be back in England in May. Thanks to admirable bowling and C. B. Fry's batting Sussex had a better record last year in county cricket than in any previous season, and with Ranjitsinhji's help the team ought this summer to be still more formidable. As the heavy programme of 1905 was thought to put too great a strain on rather a limited number of players the fixtures with Leicestershire and Northamptonshire have been dropped. There will be four home matches away from Brighton. Warwickshire and Essex appearing at Hastings, Hampshire at Chichester, and Oxford University at Eastbourne. K. O. Goldie and H. P. Chaplin, who have rejoined their respective regiments in India, will be lost to the eleven, but all the other players will be in the field, and a good deal is hoped of the Australian player, E. B. Dwyer, now qualified by residence. C. B. Fry will, as before, be captain.

The most important point in connection with Surrey cricket is that Lord Dalmeny, despite the fact of his being now in the House of Commons, will continue to captain the eleven. He did so well last year, obtaining real cohesion in a side that for want of regular leadership had to a large extent gone to pieces, that it would be nothing less than a misfortune, if he had been compelled to give up his task. So far as is known at present, all the old players will be in the field, and that being so there is every prospect of a successful season. Thanks to Lees and N. A. Knox, Surrey's bowling on hard wickets last summer could bear comparison with that of any other county, and in the event of J. N Crawford being able to play regularly the attack will be much strengthened on wickets damaged by rain. Like many other public schools all-round cricketers before him, Crawford seems likely to be great rather as a batsman than as a bowler, but his bowling is deadly when the round suits him. It is disquieting fact that Hayes was kept out of the last few matches in South Africa by illness, but the voyage home from the Cape may restore him in health. Surrey as usual, have a tremendous programme. They meet all the first-class counties except Somerset, and in the addition they play two matches with Cambridge University, one each with Oxford and the West Indians, and one, at Edinburgh, with Scotland. Leess being given a free choice for his benefit of the country fixtures at the Oval barring the August Bank Holiday match with Notts, naturally chose the game with Yorkshire. This is fixed for the 26th of July, and ought to be one of the events of the season.

A match was played on the Ranelagh links recently between a strong side representing the home club and a team largely composed of ex-members of Parliament, organized by Sir Henry Seton Karr. Four ball foursomes over two rounds of 18 holes were played, and Ranelagh proved successful in both the morning and the afternoon by 3 points to 2. On the day's play, therefore, the home side gained the victory by 6 points to 4. Curiously enough, the same couples won their matches in each round. Horace Hutchinson, the amateur champion of 1886 and 1887, and Walter Karr proved much too good for S. H. Petre and C. E. Pearson. The latter were no fewer than 6 down at the turn in the morning, and were finally beaten by 5 and 4. The Ranelagh players made a closer fight of it in the afternoon, when Hutchinson and Karr proved successful by 3 and 2. There was never very much between S. S. Schultz and Lord Kinnoull, on the one side, and H. Fisher Smith and J. H. Neat on the other. The Ranelagh couple gained the victory by 2 and 1 in the morning and by 1 up in the afternoon.

THE PAREL LABORATORY.

RESEARCH BRANCH ESTABLISHED.

IN accordance with the instructions of the Government of India a Provincial Research Laboratory has been established in connection with the existing Plague Research Laboratory at Parel.

The main objects of the Laboratory are.—

(a) The affording of assistance to all Government Medical Officers in the discharge of their duties, by fulfilling the functions of a "Pathological Diagnosis Institute," to which specimens of all sorts may be sent for opinion. Work for private persons and institutions can also be done on the payment of fees according to the scale that will be laid down by the Government of India.

(b) The training of Hospital Assistants and others in elementary clinical pathology, the performance of inoculations and hypodermic injections, the preparations and use of disinfectants and other duties they may be called upon to perform in connection with their duties as public health officials.

(c) The affording of opportunities to medical men who may wish to do original work for themselves, or to practise or be instructed in the newer methods of diagnosis. Rules have been framed, and can be obtained from the Director of the Research Laboratory.

IN DEFENCE OF LORD KITCHENER.

"A SOLDIER'S LETTER."

THE following is the text of "A Soldier's" letter in reply to the "Times" official correspondent:—

Sir,—When Mr. Morley announced the decision of the Liberal Government to leave undisturbed the settlement made by their predecessors of the vexed question of Army administration in India, the Secretary of State was careful to deprecate the undesirable heat which had been imported into an unhappy controversy, and to urge the necessity of a loyal acceptance of the new arrangement with a view to its harmonious working in the future. "The Times" in its leading article of March I struck the right note when it pleaded that a fair and reasonable trial should be given to the regime that had just come into existence.

It is a matter for surprise and regret, therefore, that your Special Correspondent in India should within a few weeks have determined to stir up once more the embers of strife, and to inaugurate a fresh campaign with the too apparent object, not merely of criticizing the policy, but also of discrediting the personality of the distingushed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. Lord Kitchener's critic is not content to reiterate, without any fresh attempt to justify, the well-worn allegation that recent changes have tended to strengthen the military as against the civil power. He labours to depict the Commander-in-Chief as eagerly grasping at military autocracy, and he employs the caricature to create a prejudice against Lord Kitchener's "attitude" towards the native Army. The grossly personal character of this attack upon a great servant of the Crown induces me, by your favour, Sir, to attempt some reply, based on intimate acquaintance with, and recent experience of, the military situation in India.

Your correspondent enlarges eloquently and at some length on the lofty traditions of the native Army and its loyalty to British rule in India. No one even superficially conversant with the history of the native Army can doubt the justice of these encomiums. But it is—to say the least—not obvious that facts which have been so easily grasped by your correspondent during a few months experience have remained unknown to and entirely unappreciated by the Commander-in-Chief during the three and a half years which he has spent in close and continuous contact with all ranks of his troops.

As to the insinuation that Lord Kitchener's personal bearing towards native officers is deficient in courtesy and lacking in the spirit of good-fellowship, it is difficult to believe that it could have been made if the Special Correspondent of "The Times"—alone among the representatives of leading British journals—had not elected to absent himself from the manoeuvres at Rawal Pindi. At that memorable gathering he would have enjoyed an unrivalled opportunity of becoming acquainted at first hand with the opinions and feelings of the native Indian Army and of witnessing in Lord Kitchener constant visit to the various brigade camps and his intense personal interest in every section and branch of his command.

It is asserted that an impression exists that the Commander-in-Chief regards the peculiar customs and traditions of the native regiments with impatience, and that various suggestions emanating from headquarters tended to arouse apprehensions of far-reaching changes in Army organization. How is it that attacks on Lord Kitchener—be their source high or low—must always deal with suggestions and apprehensions, with distrust and alarm? Why is it never the accomplished facts that are the ground of censure, but, always matters of anticipation, of prophecy, of speculation, of surmise. In a case where insinuations, are made against one who has proved himself a vigorous and ardent reformer is it too much to ask of an impartial investigator that, remembering the peculiar liability of every reformer to arouse hostility against himself he should beware of lending too ready an ear to the murmurings of malice or to the detraction of disappointed self-conceit?

Vague and general charges, resting on no evidence backed by no personality, not even specified, in detail cannot be refuted because they cannot be grappled with. It is fair ground for complaint that a Special Correspondent of "The Times," should frame what is really a general indictment of Lord Kitchener's fitness to hold the place he occupies on the basis of unverifiable allegations made on no ascertainable authority.

On one or two points, however, it is happily possible to come to closer grips with the assailant. When he tells us of Lord Kitchener's indifference to the feelings of the Indian native Army it is strictly pertinent to the issue raised to point out that, of all the officers whom the Commander-in-Chief has selected (or who have been appointed) to surround him in the highest military appointments in India, there is but one (the present Quartermaster-General) who is not by profession and by long experience an Indian of the Indians. Is there the least likelihood that all these British officers, whom your Special Correspondent himself so truly describes as inspired by a sense of close comradeship and friendly intimacy with the native troops, would have offered themselves as willing abettors of a policy of headstrong and ignorant disregard of the feelings of the Indian soldier?

As soon as your correspondent ventures, however gingerly, into the region of definite statement, I am able to meet him with a contradiction not less definite, I know not what his authority may be for saying that a difficulty exists in obtaining recruits. But the difficulty being assumed to occur, on what ground does he attribute it to any policy of Lord Kitchener? A simpler explanation is the true one, though it may lend itself less readily to the purpose of depreciating a great man's character. There are certain districts where the increase of agricultural prosperity enables the tiller of the ground to earn larger profits than in former years, when the regular pay of the soldier was wont to offer a greater attraction than the slender and uncertain pittance derivable from the soil. And if, from this same cause, soldiers are now less willing to re-engage, there is at least the counter-advantage of the more speedy filling up of that enlarged reserve of the Indian Army for which Lord Kitchener obtained the sanction of Government.

It is brought as a charge against Lord Kitchener that his policy of forming fresh camps of exercise and of multiplying training manoeuvres shows an unfeeling disregard of the native soldier, for whom these things mean a severe drain on his pay in making good the extra wear and tear of his uniform and equipment. Even the critic himself does not venture to deny that the more strenuous training is necessary to keep the Indian Army efficient according to modern standards. But, for all his confident dicta on the subject, he is evidently in profound ignorance of Lord Kitchener's openly expressed views with respect to it. While he can be positive enough in his prescience of the problematical mischief Lord Kitchener is assumed to be planning, your correspondent shows himself wholly unacquainted with the fact perfectly familiar to everybody in India, that Lord Kitchener is most anxious that the Government should sanction some measure by which the native soldier may be reimbursed his additional expenditure. That this object was not carried out long ago is largely due to the delay in settling the main question of Army administration.

"The Times" special correspondent falls foul of the Commander-in-Chief for certain observations he is stated to have made as far back as the Coronation Durbar 1903. The gravamen of the accusation is that, being devoid of Indian experience, Lord Kitchener brought his views of Army reform ready made with him from England. Cannot the critic realize that there are certain great fundamental principles which underlie all military efficiency, whatever be the special circumstances of time and place? It needed no specific Indian experience to justify Lord Kitchener in declaring that the Army should be, not a means of pleasant recreasion for those who have made soldering their profession, but an efficient machine equipped at all points that it should be prepared not for the mere routine of peace, but for the serious business of war.

Doubtless, in order to realize this aim, some call has to be made on the energies, the resources, and the fidelity of his Majesty's troops in India. The some is true to an equal extent of the army at home. Successive Secretaries of State for War have insisted on this obvious consideration, yet no one has ventured to make it a ground for imputing to them that they are callous as to the hardships borne by the soldier.

Lord Kitchener has certainly never overlooked or underrated the effect which his redistribution of the garrisons might have on facilities for furlough. has been the Commander-in-Chief's personal care to arrange with the railway authorities for special terms for the soldier proceeding to or from his home. In many cases the distance between a soldier's home and his quarters is doubtless great than formerly. But it is a counterbalancing consideration that the facilities of railway communication are nowadays greatly increased. It would have been well if the old department of Military Member of Council now abolished had been actuated by the zeal now shown by Lord Kitchener to remove or, to minimise the hindrances to furlough which neccessary re-arrangements may have involved.

That married men will be the chief sufferers from this cause is probably evident to others besides your special correspondent. But at least it may be said that in India the same class of men is content to face the same drawback when engaging in civil pursuits, such as domestic service, at a distance from their homes.

A slighting reference is made by Lord Kitchener's censor to the supposed light heartedness with which he hastily issues and as hastily withdraws orders involving important changes. The so called Kitchener test of regimental efficiency, though not expressly named, is presumably in the writer's mind. It is difficult to imagine how any critic professing to be fairminded could omit all reference to the Commander-in-Chief's circular letter requesting from the commanding officers of all regiments a full and free expression of opinion on any points which they might deem it desirable to bring to his notice, in the interest either of individual regiments or of sections of the troops holding particular religious creeds.

This circular was sent to so large a number of commanding officers that it is scarcely possible to believe that it can altogether have escaped the knowledge of so keen an observer as your special correspondent for it was, after its issue, the subject of frequent discussion among all regimental officers in India. The Kitchener test, in point of fact, originated as the outcome of careful consideration based on the best available expert advice. It was withdrawn after experiment of its working on the advice of regimental officers who judged that it placed an undue strain on their men. There was nothing hasty or haphazard about either its promulgation or its revocation, and to cite it in proof of Lord Kitchener's growing lack of industry and application to detail is as absurd as it is unjust.

Your special correspondent, for lack of legitimate ground of blame in India, has thought fit to go back for a period of seven years in order to indulge in an ungenerous retrospect of Lord Kitchener's later administration in the Sudan and Egypt. It may be confidently anticipated that this attempt to discredit a man whose brilliant record of service is before the world will fail to undermine him in the confidence of his countrymen, who will prefer to place reliance on the testimony publicly and privately rendered by such men as Lord Cromer and the late Lord Salisbury, no less than by Lord Kitchener's own military equals and subordinates.

It would seem not irrelevant to the present discussion to commend to the notice of your special correspondent the appeal made no longer ago than last Friday by so able and experienced an Indian administrator as the late Viceroy, Lord Curzon, in these words :—

> As far as you can, trust the man on the spot. Do not fret, or weary, or nag him with your superior wisdom. . . . These men are loyal to you: they are running your show, not their own. After all, remember that these men know more of the local facts than you do yourself, and that their judgment on the whole is likely to be more correct.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A NEW DEWAN.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay, met yesterday evening in the Islam Club, Chowpati, to consider a suitable manner in which to entertain him prior to his departure to Junaghad to take charge of his new appointment as Dewan of that State, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, presided.

The Chairman, in speaking of Mr. Baig, said that he had commenced his career as a school master in the Baroda High School. At that time the speaker too was in the service of the Baroda State, and that was how they had become good friends ever since. Mr. Baig left that appointment for the Deputy Educational Inspectorship at Thana. He was then appointed a "Karbhari" of the Janjira State. Prior to his appointment as the Oriental Translator to Government, he held the post of a Deputy Collector in the Presidency. He had been holding his present appointment for the last thirteen or fourteen years with the great credit to himself and to the native communities of Bombay. During those appointments Mr. Baig had done excellent service not only to Government, but also to his fellow-citizens. The speaker congratulated him on his being appointed now the Dewan of Junaghad, and he thought it right that they should show their appreciation of his services as a citizen of Bombay. The speaker appreciated his services both as a citizen and as a Government servant, and that was the reason why he was glad to be present at the meeting. The Chairman then read a letter, received from Sir Sassoon J. David, in which the writer regretted that pressure of work did not permit his attending the meeting that evening, but he was quite in sympathy with their views and object. He also received a letter from Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim who is now out of Bombay, written in the same strain as the former one, which he placed before the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin, duly seconded, it was resolved that an Evening Party be given to Mr. Baig on the eve of his departure from Bombay to take up the high and responsible appointment of the Dewan of Junagad. An influential representative Committee, was then appointed to organize the party. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 6 The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 6 at 2-15 p. m. sharp on the 1st May 1906. Dock passengers and ayahas must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Statinn, Frere Road, with all their luggage and kit at 12 noon to-day :—

Barthot Miss B
Blakeway Capt D B
Bredenkamp Mr W
Bridgen Mr and Mrs J E
Bigecil Lt H G
Billeb Mr F W
Bickel Mrs F W child and infant
Beckert Mr and Mrs O
Bailey Capt G
Brocke Dr and Mrs J S
Brooke Miss
Campbell Capt and Mrs R W
Channier Lieut H A G
Cassels Mr H S
Congreve Lt F L
Coore Revd A
Dryman Mrs L
Downer Lt C P
Flewker Mr and Mrs John E
Flor Mr and Mrs C
Gold Mrs
Gray Col and Mrs W
Gimi Dr K M
Hegerle Mr R
Hazelgrove Major H S
Hunte Mr and Mrs
Hamilton Col and Mrs H and maid
Horth O J Bishop
Hilfsgott Miss
Huffton Mrs E
Jaeger Mr M
Jolley, Mr and Mrs W T
Koundinya, Mr and Mrs A H a d 3 children
Koenig Mrs F
Koenig, Miss
Michael Mr and Mrs L W and child
Murray, Mr and Mrs R
Mott Captain S A
Macpherson Mr J A J
McLaren Mr J
Metzker Mrs P
Nedham Col and Mrs E M
Nutt Mss R H A and child
Osorio Castro Lieut and Mr and infant
Parker Major
Pitacto Mr A
Patell Mr and Mrs D P
Rpv.s Mr and Mrs A E
Russel Capt W
Rustomji Perojshah Mehta Mr
Rustomji Furdunji Mr and Mrs and child
Rustomji Pestonji Mesani Mr
Sinclair Mr J J
Swinton Jacob Col Sir and Lady
Sikemeir Rev and Mr
Thurn Count
Thomas Mrs G
Tottenham Miss
Weghorn Major and Mrs H D
Ward Mr T G
Willrich Mr and Mrs O W and 2 infants
Ware Revd G H
Watson Mr
Wibelitz Mr B
Zimmer Mr F

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	13	16
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	23	23	52
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	42	40	71
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	15	11	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	41	40	90
F, Parel, Sewree and Sion	15	14	22
G Mahim and Worli	15	14	36
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	26
Total	163	167	334
Total plague deaths to date	313 122	:37,645	
Same date last year	151	125	232

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
0	1

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	3

From the 1st of April 1905 to the 31st March 1906, the total amount of tea shipped from India, amounted to 213,763,504 lbs. This was about one million lbs. more than last year and some seven millions above 1904. The export to America, showed a noticeable increase.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

It is not often that such a complete change of public opinion with regard to the merits of the two University crews takes place during the course of the training as took place this year. From the time of the Trial Eights on the home waters before Christmas, it was considered by all expert opinion that Oxford would be far superior to their rivals. What justification there was for that opinion it is difficult to discover; but most probably it was due to the fact that at Oxford there were three very heavy and strong men, who would give an amount of power to the crew which Cambridge could never hope to possess. It by no means follows, however, that because a man is strong on land that he should be strong in a boat; for it requires a very great amount of skill and activity for a man to make use of his full strength in a light racing eight moving at a considerable rate of speed through the water. The theory that a very heavy man is necessarily a source of strength to a crew has been disproved many times before, as it was on the 7th April; and it may be laid down as a pretty safe rule that, unless a man who weighs much over 13st. is in the first class as regards skill, it is safer not to put him in the crew at all.

The Cambridge crew were more fortunate in this respect. Owing partly to this and partly to the fact that so many of the men are good scullers, and therefore watermen, the Cambridge boat travelled in a very different manner to that of the Oxford boat; she was very steady, and seemed to lose no way between the strokes.

Cambridge were undoubtedly a very fast crew. All the same the style was peculiar—perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the style was not that which is generally accepted as being the best for rowing and eight along at the best possible speed.

The difference between the two crews was remarkable. When the signal to start was given the Cambridge crew, rowing perfectly together and at a higher rate of stroke than their opponents, made their both shoot away at the end of each stroke by the power of their leg-drive, and must have made her run almost a foot further between the strokes than the Oxford boat. The result was that they were very soon clear. The Oxford boat, on the other hand, seemed to travel without life, the work was not applied simultaneously, the men hurried forward and did much to take the way off the boat between the strokes.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Surrey station; but, the day being so fine, there was no advantage to be gained in the choice. At the word Cambridge made much the better start, they had squared their blades in the water to catch the tide sooner than Oxford and they rowed a much faster rate of stroke. They had not attempted any very fast rate during the practice, and it was very gratifying to their supporters to see them accomplish the pace of stroke with so much ease and success. They rowed 38 to the 36 of Oxford. Going away at a very rapid rate they were half a length ahead at the end of the first minute and continuing to gain they were a length to the good opposite the Thames Boat Club and were well clear at Beverley Brook. The coxswain was new to the course this year and had had but little experience; his steering therefore must be excused, but it was bad nevertheless. He kept too close to the Middlesex shore over the mud flats opposite the Fulham Football ground and then went across to take the Oxford station and make the Oxford boat row in his wash. After steering dead ahead of Oxford for some little distance he apparently began to fear that he was being overtaken, and he put the rudder on to go over to his own station. This cause the boat to get what is known as "across the tide"—that is to say, to travel along obliquely with the bow not pointing exactly in the direction in which the boat was travelling. In this fashion they reached Hammersmith-bridge. Oxford had spurted when passing Harrods Wharf in order, if possible, to drive Cambridge across to their own station and so to be able to take advantage of the bend in the river. The spurt had little effect, however; and Cambridge passed under the bridge two and a half lengths to the good in 7min 22sec. from the start. Just after passing the bridge, they went through the only rough water that they encountered during the race. Some steamboat had apparently been manœuvring just before and had caused a swell. Mr. Stuart steadied his crew and dropped the stroke to 28, and they sat the boat well. The coxswain still had his boat pointing too much towards the Middlesex shore, and made far too wide a sweep round the bend. This was unfortunate, for some time must have been lost just there. The crew were rowing beautifully together, however, and all the way past Chiswick Mr. Stuart was setting a long stroke of 39 to the minute in perfect fashion. The bodies were coming forward steadily and every man was in time and rowing so as to give the impression that it was no exertion to him at all. Cambridge were leading by three lengths at Chiswick Church, which they passed in 11min. 50sec. The Oxford crew were not rowing well in Corney Reach. They were rowing fully a stroke a minute faster than Cambridge but they were hurrying forward and were not rowing in time, so that the boat was not only rolling but was losing her way quickly between the strokes. The Cambridge coxwain made another mistake at Barnes-bridge. The proper course to take is to come down the middle of the river well away from the Middlesex shore and place the boat in such a position that it is possible to make a very obtuse angle at the bridge. Instead of doing this he kept too near Duke's meadows, and had to put the rudder on sharp when going under the bridge Cambridge were over three lengths ahead and Barnes, which they reached in 16min. 5sec. Those following in the launch had become so accustomed to their fine smooth rowing that perhaps they had become too critical, but certainly the rowing deteriorated a little after the bridge. Mr. Stuart made an attempt to spurt into the finish; but it was not taken up well, the crew began to hurry forward and prevented the boat from travelling so smoothly in the water; but they steadied down again and maintained their form to the end, accomplishing a very good performance in rowing the course in 19 min. 25 sec. and beating Oxford by three and a half lengths. Oxford were naturally very much more exhausted than Cambridge, but they had rowed a very plucky race indeed. It requires some determination to row behind from almost the first stroke and to keep working hard. They were not as well together as Cambridge, but they made determined efforts to catch them when many crews would have collapsed; and for this they deserve great credit.

It will be interesting to see whether the rowing of each crew will change by next year, for the constitution of each will probably be almost the same. Of the Cambridge crew all, except Mr. Donaldson, will be in residence, while six of the Oxford crew will still be available to row again. The crews were :—

CAMBRIDGE.

G. D. Cochrane, Third Trinity (bow)	10st.3 3-4lb.
2. J. H. T. Benham, Jesus... ...	...11st. 6 1-2lb.
3. H. M. Goldsmith, Jesus	...12st.7 3-4lb.
4. M. Donaldson, First Trinity...	...13st. 10lb.
5. B. C. Johnstone, Third Trinity	... 12st 8lb.
6. R. V. Powell, Third Trinity ...	...12st.7 1-2lb.
7. E. W. Powell, Third Trinity...	...11st. 6 1-2lb.
D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall (stroke)	11st. 8lb.
A. J. L. Hunt, Lady Margaret (cox)	8st. 1lb.

OXFORD.

G. M. Graham, New College (bow)...	10st. 13lb.
2. C. H. Illingworth, Pembroke ..	... 11st. 13lb.
3. J. Dewar, New College ...	... 12st. 5lb.
4. L. E Jones, Balliol ...	... 14st. 0lb.
5. A. G. Kirby, Magdalen ...	... 13st.8 1-2lb
6. E. P. Evans, University ...	... 13st. 7lb.
7. A. C. Gladstone, Christ Church*	... 10st. 7lb.
H. C. Bucknall, Merton (stroke)	... 11st. 4lb.
L. P. Stedall, Morton (cox.)... ...	8st. 3lb.

A correspondent writes to the "Times" :—"A new form of sport was exhibited at the Jardin de Paris on the morning of April 6. What looked, at first sight, like a series of pistol duels took place; and at the first exchange of shots, M. Voulcin (one of the best pistol shots in France) was wounded in the right hand and had to have the wound dressed. On closer inspection it was seen, however, that the duellists were only shooting for sport, and were scoring points by shooting at each other instead of the usual targets. The bullets used were a recent invention of Dr. Dsirllers, which only give a hard knock instead of killing their man. When the duellist is, therefore, protected by a padded jacket, mask with strong glass eyeholes, and thick gloves be is quite safe. The shooters were some 40 of the finest pistol shots in Paris. Commandant Fergeus and Mr. Walter Wirans 'killed' all their opponents, the latter gentleman shooting in an ordinary frock coat and without gloves."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE PRIMATE'S VIEW.

DISAPPOINTED WITH THE EDUCATION BILL.

The following is the full text of a letter adressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Secretary of the National Society :—

Lambeth Palace, Tuesday.

Dear Mr. Baines,—It is clearly my duty to direct you at once to summon a meeting of the elected delegates of the National Society. Our Standing Committee will meet as arranged on the earliest possible day, but the emergency is one which calls for a larger body of counsel. The situation is grave.

We cannot discuss a legislative measure properly until we have its words before us in print; but last night's debate has made the outline of the Government proposals tolerably clear. Ministers have from the first assured us that they intended to act fairly, and I find it difficult, therefore, to believe that they can have fully realised what the proposals now ennunciated would, in pratical action, mean. Can they expect—nay, can they desire—to carry through the House of Commons a measure which is, in principle, unjust?

To alienate from its original use, coutrary to the will of its owner, property which has in recent years been given for a specific purpose, would commonly be called confiscation. But what we think of is not confiscation of property so much as the withdrawal from us of the right to carry out principles which for more than half a century successive Government of all parties have encouraged us to maintain. Under that encouragement, Churchmen, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and others have, at great cost, provided schools in which children, while receiving the best available secular instruction, shall, at the same time, under the sanction of a trust deed, receive elementary religious teaching in accordance with the faith of their parents, at the hands of trained and qualified men and women, who in giving, it mean what they say.

The new Bill would bring these schools at one stroke to an end, by silencing the teachers who have therein given definite religious instruction of a particular kind. This loss to our children cannot be compensated by a money payment to the owners of the schools. The only shred of former rights preserved is that on two days in the week teachers other than those belonging to the school may give denominational teaching at the cost of those to whom the buildings belong.

Save for this, the religious teaching will be limited to such undenominational syllabus as a local authority may enjoin. The local authority might even secularise the school, though this, we may well believe, is unlikely the further provisions respecting certain schools in the large towns resolve themselves apparently into a mere permission to the local authority to allow, if it thinks well and if certain other conditions are satisfied, a fuller measure of denominational instruction.

Should the authority, however, prefer to avoid what it may regard as a troublesome arrangement it has only to say so, and the school will thereupon lose those distinctive privileges. So sweeping a policy as this, accompanied by the compulsory silencing of the thousands of trained, qualified, and devoted teachers who prize the privilege of imparting this particular instruction, calls imperatively for our attention, that we may bring home to everybody its full significance. One wonders whether all the members of the present Cabinet can be assenting parties to this treatment of trust property, given in many instances by donors who are still alive for the very purpose of securing what is now to be proscribed.

When the printed Bill is in our hands we may find something to relieve the anxiety which is this morning finding wide expression; but it is, at all events, essential that Churchmen should take immediate counsel as to the course to be followed in an emergency so far reaching and so grave.

I have, as you know, been sanguine that a reasonable arrangement might be arrived at. Nothing would have been gained by agitation on our part during the last few months, for I have taken care that the Government should thoroughly understand our position. I had hoped to co-operate with them in attaining a really fair solution and a permanent settlement. Even the disappointment which I feel to-day does not make me wholly lose hope. It is well that the sacredness of this week should give us time for thought and prayer.—I am yours very truly.

RANDALL CANTUAR.

THE BILL IN BRIEF.

It will receive the kind of religious instruction imparted in the provided school, subject to two conditions :—

That no catechism or distinctive religious formulæ be taught.

That the conscience clause operate.

Local authorities are to be authorised to continue as a provided school any existing voluntary schools that agrees.

Facilities for denominational teaching are to be afforded to hitherto non-provided schools.

No parent will be obliged to sent his child to schools during the time given to religious instruction.

These facilities and opportunities will be given :—

In transferred non-provided school only.

When stipulated for by the owners as part of their bargain.

When demanded by the parents of children who attend.

They will be given at the expense of the denomination which asks them.

They will not be given during the hours of compulsory attendance.

Nor by the teachers of the staff.

As the conscience clause does not meet the necessities of the Jews and Roman Catholics, power is given to the local authority to give extended facilities for religious instruction in their schools.

No religious test will be imposed on the elementary school teacher.

A further annual grant will be made from the Treasury of one million sterling.

The control of education in Wales will be given to a Welsh Council.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 30.

Local rain has fallen in South India and some rain in Assam. The chief amounts are: Dibrugarh three inches, Calcutta and Mercara one inch, Cherrapoonji, Kodaikanal and Tinnevelly half an inch, and Wellington a quarter of an inch. Mergui and Belgaum also report light falls. Mean temperature is in large excess in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Bengal. Local rain is probable in Assam and South India, and thunder showers are possible in Burma and Eastern Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 30TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Veraval and Ahmednagar, pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and the minimum 5° to 8° at Sholapur, Amraoti and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Akola and Nagpur and the lowest 66° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore and Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri and Bijapur.

Rain.—Colombo and Calicut report nearly an inch, Belgaum more than a quarter, and Mormugao and Cochin light showers.

Weather continues fine, but skies remain more or less cloudy to the south of latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,700, for constructing a bridge across the Moola Vanka at 196·4 mile on the Chittoor-Kurnool road in the Cuddapah District.

The approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (21·59 miles open) for the week ending 21st April, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,545, being a decrease of Rs. 1,615 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earning from 1st to 21st April, 1906, were Rs. 51,026, being a decrease of Rs. 30,032.

ABOUT SOME CADDIES.

A correspondent in the 'Spectator" sowed the wind, and now a whirlwind of discussion promises to beat round the head of that interesting and curious creature the golf-caddie. Should men be substituted for boys? That is the question, and opinion is divided, though on the whole the boys have it. It is undeniable by any golfer who is able to take his eye oft the ball (between strokes, of course) and size up the mental, physical, and moral attitude of the assistant who wins or loses the match for him that carrying is not a good preparation for the round of life. Without much doubt the profession or calling of caddie does tend to an idleness that may turn to vagabondage, a slackness that may end in wastrelism. On these grounds the employment of men—one-armed, halt, and maimed are suggested as suitable—who lacked a more lucrative and dignified job would effect an improvement. There are very many boys, and the number increases with the democratic popularity of golf, who are possibly drifting into uselessness through being caddies. For the moment they earn more money than is reasonable at their age; later they may pay for this privilege, and society may pay also. At the same time there are many unemployed adults who could take their places without undermining the foundations of society. But—not even the club near London, could afford the extra expense of paying men what the Labour Party would deem a living wage, and the unemployed or unemployable would doubtless turn in disdain from a precarious job at tenpence or a shilling a round. Moreover, the presence of a horde of necessarily low-class men on a course would not be welcome for obvious reasons. The affray at Walton Health may have been an extreme and accidental incident. But other clubs can furnish stories of unpleasant episodes, and ladies playing round a coarse on a week-day, which brings few men members down, have before now been subjected by the older and rougher section of boy caddies to a kind of terrorism that is not to be tolerated in a decent club.

So the problem remains—How are we to have caddies without making wastrels? Of course, there are caddies and caddies. Some there are who may one imagines, emulate the example of Albert, the hero of Mr. Hutchinson's story, win a championship, and settle down to a pleasant and lucrative career as a professional. That is the boy who takes a keen and symathetic interest in your game, whose heart bleed for the sliced tee shot, whose hair rises in horror as an otherwise satisfactory brassie shot is caught by a treacherous wind and hurled head foremost into the yawning bunker, who execrates the rough when your ball finds it, and curses deep and loud the recalcitrant lip which turns your trembling putt on the very edge of the hole. Such a boy is very pleasant and very rare. He has the right club ready for you; he is there when wanted; he makes your tee as you wish it; and with affectionate care; he really loves the game, and you can see by the way he handles a club that he will make a player. "Carrying" does him no harm. Golf is his vocation.

But the ordinary caddie—a very thorn in the flesh an incitement to murder, an adverse stroke of fate! He is a mere beast of burden, who tempts you every moment to wish that you had carried your clubs yourself. The inexperienced might suppose that he was partially paralysed and perfectly imbecile. He slouches along, saves himself trouble whenever he possibly can, gives you the wrong clubs, makes a bad tee, seldom marks the ball with any accuracy, leaves undone all those things which ought to be done, and substitutes for them a varied assortment of acts which ought not to be done. He is convenient as a ventilation of wrath and profanity, richly deserved; but a mechanical caddie would be far more agreeable.

This is the boy who should not be a caddie. Slouching about rather aimlessly, in the open air for those years during which he needs the severest form of discipline, his mode of life fosters a natural indolence, and destroys the germs of a better state of affairs which hard work and training might have coaxed into some sort of activity. When he grows up almost inevitably he joins the ranks of wastrelism, and, now that tramps are to be given a shorter shrift, his last state may be perilously worse than his first. Something, perhaps, may be done by a form of insurance which gives the emeritus caddie a lump sum to pay his indentures as an apprentice to some useful trade. But his lazy years have probably debased a character naturally none too high.

It is really a serious question which deserves consideration by the golf clubs, which multiply exceedingly. In France, and occasionally in England, girls have taken the place of boys as caddies. The experiment is worth consideration. For, though it offends a sense of chivalry, the plan is open to less objection than the present system. And the girls are certainly no less intelligent and more eager than the boys.—"St. James's."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" April 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Mr J Macfarlane Librarian of the Imperial Library is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 11th May

Mr R P Dewhurst of the I C S U Provinces has obtained a degree of honour in Persian in the first division and has been awarded the authorized donation of Rs 4,000.

It is notified that Capt M L Ferrar Asst Comr in the Punjab Comn has obtained a degree of honour in Persian in the first division and has been awarded the authorized donation of Rs 4,000.

The services of Col P H Benson M B I M S (Madras) are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

Major H A Browning I A was placed on special duty from the 5th to the 14th April both days inclusive.

The services of Mr W R H Merk C S I I C S Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April.

Major H A Browning I A is appointed Supdt of Port Blair and Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April.

Major H G B Raitt Indian Army cantonment magistrate Jubbulpore is granted privilege leave for one month and six days with special leave out of India for four months and twenty-four days in continuation, with effect from the 27th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A M Hutchinson to officiate as Depty Administrator Genl in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A Kinney or until further orders.

The Revd Wilfrid Price Twentyman has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Revd T Scott Precy Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland Bengal is granted seventeen days' privilege leave and five months and thirteen days' special leave in continuation with effect from the 22nd April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The Revd G J Chree Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment is appointed to officiate as Precy Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal during the absence on leave of the Revd T Scott.

The Revd F E D Cobbold a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 26th April,

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY,

Mr J A Hypher to be Registrar in the Dept of Milty Supply with effect from the 12th March.

The following promotions are made :—

Patrick Hehir M D Lionel John Pirani F R C S William Rice Edwards M D C M G Charles Mactaggart M B George James Hamilton Bell M B Joseph Thomas Daly M B Henry Fooks Ernest Hudson F R C S Arthur Willan Dawson M D William Henry Banner Robinson Captains to be Majors Dated the 29th July George Lamb M D Henry Burden F R C S Charles Harford Bowle-Evans Dated the 29th January John Fisher M B D S O Edward Surman Peck M B Stanley Arthur Harriss M B Ewan Cameron MacLeod Charles Thomson M B David Waters Sutherland MD William Selby F R C S D S O,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieut A D Davidson is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the 31st March,

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr J M Hartley Govt Examiner of Accts Assam-Bengal Railway is granted combined leave for eight months viz privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 2nd April or subsequent date.

Mr P C Mole Govt Examiner of Accounts Bengal and North Western Railway is appointed to hold charge of the office of Govt Examiner of Accounts Rohilkhand and Kumaon Ray in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement,

Mr T W E S Wrench Asst Locomotive Supdt in class III grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Ry is promoted to class III grade 2 of that Establishment with effect from the 17th March.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 10th March, amounted to Rs. 3,712, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 701. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th March, were Rs. 44,363, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 870.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 10th March, amounted to Rs. 27,293, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,367. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th March, were Rs. 3,65,179, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,70,097.

HERE, THERE AND EVERY WHERE.

Mrs. Everard Cotes, who as a rule writes under the name of Sarah Jeannette Duncan, has written a new novel called Set in Authority, which will be published shortly after Easter by Messrs. Constable Mrs. Cotes, who was born in Canada, divides her time between England and India, having a home in both countries. She had a good journalistic training before entering into the field of fiction. And is a constant contributor to colomns of the "Bombay Gazette". As a special correspondent of The Washington Post, The Toronto Globe, and The Montreal Star she saw a good deal of the world and its ways from West to East, and her novels have a broad horizon.

A writer in the Fortnightly beseeches the young lady not to make epigrams till you are married. This delicate criticism and method of condemning the ladies to a lifelong silence reminds one of the Vicar of Wakefield's verdict on his daughter's intellectual pretension: Very well, he said to her, I find you are perfectly qualified for making converts, and so go help your mother to make the gooseberry pie.

Many crises in the history of Royal British Artists are recalled by the death of Sir Wyke Bayliss, whose connexion with it went back half a century. Its most dramatic period was after Mr. Whistler and his friends had resigned, and Sir Wyke Bayliss became president. The Artists have come out and the British are left, was the way Whistler described it. The new committee painted out the butterfly which Whistler had painted on the sign-board. A terrible battle ensued in which the old president assaulted the new president in his fiercest fashion. Whistler never could be brought to say a good word for the R. B. A, after this but went so far as to revisit it on one occassion. The lady with whom he went round pointed out a small picture by Leighton, exclaiming that it was a little gem. Oh, yes, said Whistler, very slowly, a little gem—like a diamon in the sty.

Every second hat leaving the "ateliers" of the ultra-smart Parisian milliners, writes a Paris correspondent, shows an arrangement of peacock's feathers—the latter in all the colours of the rainbow and of gigantic proportions! I have seen them in palest blue, in old rose, in "prune de Monsieur," and in the popular 'raven's wings.' They are thoroughly unlucky affairs at best, but, surely, if they "must" be worn, they might be allowed to retain their own beautiful colouring? It is of little use to protest when Fashion commands, but I sincerely hope the Argus Eye-Fever will not last "too" long! Just at the moment a great many women are wearing two—sometimes three—of these quaint feathers standing erect in their hair, with evening gowns. They are, to a certain extent, taking the place of the enormous ospreys that have been with us so long, and this, at least, is a step in the right direction. At the same time we must not lay too much stress on this fact, because the osprey is—in the mind of the true Parisienne—a thoroughly decorative head ornament, and though a couple of peacock feathers may be considered 'chic' for a week or two, they will never take a firm hold on the affections of Fashion's slaves. In the natural colours, for example, they harmonize delightfully with pale grey chip, and I recently saw a sweet little tricorne which exploited them in connexion with black and white striped ribbons.

Evening stoles are becoming more luxurious every day. These are now being most elaborately embroidered half-way up each end, in lovely sprays of silken flowers in the most delicate of tints. One I saw, writes a fashion expert, was in two shades of yellow roses and leaves, in graceful designs, so beautifully executed that you could scarcely credit hands had wrought them; the scarf was of ivory mousseline de soie, and where it was hemmed all round, tiny rosebuds hid the stitches. Another was an exquisitely embroidered Empire scarf. White and black Sppanish Chantilly, and Alencon laces are particularly beautiful. A charming effect is a fairly wide stole of deep crimson mouseline de soie with five or six rows of very narrow ribbon gathered on in frills close together all round the scarf in the same colour and at each corner a large Gloire de Dijon fullbown rose and foliage. One in this same style was in champagne coloured mousseline, with bunches of daffodils and their folisge. The effect of these is most novel and light-looking, although the ribbon frills give them just the right balance and from a very pretty finish to an evening gown.

The story of the curious superstition with regard to peacock's feathers is revived by their present vogue. Many women indeed refuse to fall in with the prevailing fashion because of the supposed calamities that will follow in its train. The peacock's tail has for ages untold stood as the emblem of the evil eye. According to mythology, Argus was the chief Minister of Osiris, King of Egypt. When the king started on his Indian expedition he left his queen Isis, regens and Argus was selected to be head adviser in chief. Argus, with one hundred spie—the eyes of Argus—made himself so powerful that he shut up the queen in a strong castle and proclaimed himself king. Mercur thereupon marched against him, took him prisoner, and cut off his head whereupon Jun changed Argus into a peacock and set his eyes in its tail. The old belief that peacock feathers are unlucky has its root in this legend.

The Neapolitans, as they walked through the streets of their city with umbrellas up to protect themselves from the falling cinders, said the Vesuvius eruption was only on an effort on the part of the volcano to greet King Edward. Was it that it wanted to lay a cinder path for the representative of the first sporting nation in the world?

The "Tailor ond Cutter" has discovered a fresh virtue in the woollen collar made popular by Mr. George Alexander. According to that journal it has the merit of "reducing sulphurous adjectives on a winter's morning, when a man has just jumped out of his bath and is in a hurry to catch his train."

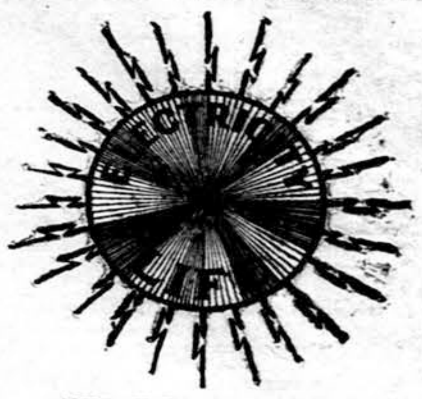
Members of a denomination in America met in prayer in order to induce Mr. Carnegie to contribute to the funds of an educational institution. At the same time they sent him a letter telling him what they were doing. This naturally brings to mind the story of the minister who was invited to accept another and better-paid living. He had not decided, and a friend who was anxious to know his decision called at his house. Where's your father my dear? he asked the little son who came to the door. Pa's in the study waiting for guidance. And where's your mother? Oh, ma's upstairs packing the trunks.

In the course of an impassioned address, Dr. Reich declared that art is war, my friends, it is war. An artist is often heard to say that his picture is killed by bad hanging

When our distinguished guests visited the Arsena at Woolwich the other day, they would be impressed, no doubt, with an idea of the security from prying eyes which the place enjoys. The case was not ever thus. One fine morning a couple of young fellows were pulled across the river, landed at the Garrison steps, discharged their boatman, and walked coolly up. The sentry saluted, and they passed into the Arsenal yard. Soon they saw another party of sightseers, and hung on to their skirts, listening to the explanations which were offered by the officer showing them round. Suddenly the two made a discovery. The party whose footsteps they were dogging were the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and the editor of the "Times," inspecting the war material in course of preparation for the expected conflict with Russia. The two trespassers were the late Sir Edward Hertslet and another, who were paying this unauthorised visit out of sheer bravado.

It was one of Thackeray's regrets that he had not the right talent for dramatic authorship. It was one of his early ambitions to write for the stage. He did, in fact, write a piece called The Wolves and the Lamp, which was offered to but rejected both by Alfred Wigan and Buckstone. It has been said that he dramatised Lovel the Widower, but this is a mistaken. Lovel the Widower is the novel which he afterwards founded on the rejected Wolves and the Lamb, Thackeray was, however, reputed to be the joint author with M. de Tournenine of a French melodrama, The Abbaye de Pemarch, produced at the Porte St. Antoine, Paris, in 1840. This piece was founded to some extent on Southey's ballad Mary, the Maid of the Inn. Though The Wolves and the Lamb never got on the professional stage, it was, however, twice played by amateurs at Thackeray's house in Palace-green. The playbill was headed W. Empty House Theatricals, by the explicit orders of the author, who dearly loved a pun.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



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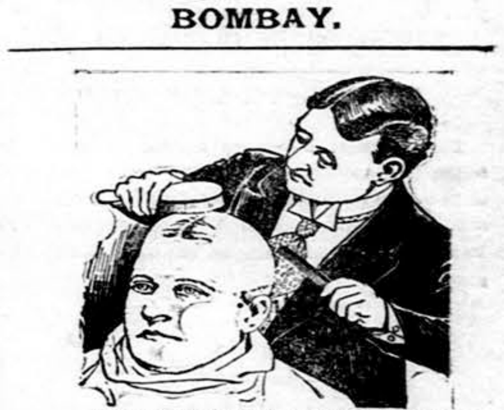

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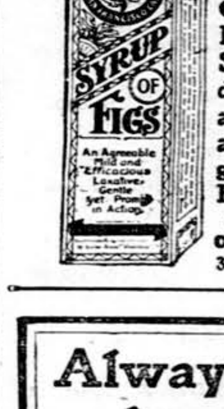
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Attention has been drawn to the highly important character of the work now in progress at Salisbury Plain, which will be continued throughout the summer. Sir Ian Hamilton has laid down an admirable programme, which puts to practical test many things that have been learned recently from the war. He is in complete agreement with Sir John French that night operations must henceforth hold a much larger place in peace training, as in war practice, than they have done in the past. Such is the power and range of modern weapons, and such the necessity of bringing large bodies of troops into touch with the firing-line, that they must inevitably be moved during the night, and the preparations for attack must very frequently be made under cover of the darkness. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the troops of the 7th Infantry Brigate in the vicinity of Tidworth have constantly been employed in night exercises. It is the practice to assemble in the late afternoon, and to make all preparations before darkness sets in, and then to advance under its cover. The troops have shown great keenness and general intelligence in this work and many ingenious arrangements have been tried. Thus the scouts advancing to gain the advanced positions indicate to the troops following them the line they are taking by phosphorescent lights fixed on their backs. A correspondent tells us that the men thoroughly realise the serious necessity of the work, and enter into it with much keenness, but we learn that discontent is expressed as to the defective arrangements of Tidworth Barracks.

Considerable importance has been given to the combined work of infantry and artillery. The Southern Command is to have the somewhat unusual advantage of possessing a cavalry force, though on grounds of economy it will not be so large as was intended, since the Scots Greys will not be brought from Edinburg because of the outlay that would be involved. Thus only the 16th and 21st Lancers will be encamped at Bulford, but these regiments are in addition to the Mounted Infantry, and to a brigade division of Royal Horse Artillery. The leading idea with Sir Ian Hamilton is to develop individual intelligence in all ranks, and every opportunity is being offered in this direction. Young officers are being detached upon staff service of observation to watch operations in progress, note successes and failures, and to report thereon. This is admirably practical work, and it is very satisfactory that selected non-commissioned officers are being employed in the same service. We are a long way from the times of routine drill and machine-like movements, and both at Aldershot and Salisbury Plain the new spirit of enterprise and individuality and responsibility is being manifested.

The new field artillery drill, is largely of an experimental character, though not officially described as provisional. In a general way the instructions, as we have said, are excellent, and show a marked advance upon their predecessors, but still there are some points which require further elucidation, and the treatment is involved, partly through the incongruous attempt to treat howitzers and heavy artillery along with quick firing field artillery. Points of interest are suggested by the plate indicating the disposition ofone of the new field batteries in action. The wagon is to be placed to the left of the gun and near to it, and the wagon and limber both remain in the fighting battery. The idea is to have the extra rounds carried in the limber and to afford protection. It would appear, however, that time would be lost in unhooking the horses, and that the teams may be exposed in the process, Another point worthy of notice is that on each flank of the battery a gun limber is to be unhooked, and left for the protection of the battery staff, which may, perhaps, cause some delay in advancing under the fire of an enemy. It is, of course, highly important to afford such protection, but it has been suggested that some kind of shield might be used with greater advantage. Some points in the book evidently require fuller treatment, and it would appear that some of the arrangements, as, for example, regarding ammunition supply, are more elaborate than can be put in practice with our present peace establishments, Still, a good beginning has been made, and the way is indicated plainly. Now that the new guns are being issued practical experience will be gained,

A statement has been made that the new German "S" bullet is of the now famous Dum-dum type, and that it is of lead covered with steel, having a cross cut in the point in order that it may break up upon impact with any hard substance. The "France Militaire" has been making inquiries into this matter and reassures its readers. It is true that a projectile of this character is in use but only for peace training, and to prevent ricochets which might be dangerous upon training grounds. The service "S" bullet with its steel sheath, like the "D" bullet of the French, is little affected by shock, and, consequently, striking a hard surface ricochets many times, and thereby increases the width of the danger zone. This is its character when used in war time, but with its opened point danger is removed in its employment in time of peace. The France Militaire remarks that the bullet thus adapted would not be used with advantage on active service, because the very fact that it buried itself in the ground would render it less effective than a bullet which continues its course with a series of ricochets. Hence commonsense, as well as the information received, indicate that the new German bullet is not of a character likely to break up with explosive effects when it strikes a bone.

A story has got about, and has been repeated in several papers, to the effect that the Admiralty have recently taken away from the mercantile marine training ships the Conway and the Worcester some of the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. There is no solid foundation for this story, and it appears to have been assiduously circulated merely to prejudice the public against the Board. At the present time the privileges enjoyed by the two training-ships concern both entry into the Navy and entry into the Naval Reserve. As regards the former, six cadetships are granted annually to the Conway and Worcester, the candidates having been examined on board the Britannia, and taking rank, after the cadets or midshipman, passing out of the old ships with the same number of months time The Britannia has been abolished, and at the beginning of next year there will be no Britannia cadets entered under the old system. It is obvious that it had become necessary to make new regulations concerning the cadets enterning from the mercantile training-ship, and the Admiralty have communicated with the authorities of both ships, submitting certain conditions subject to which each establishment will continue to have three nominations annually for cadetships to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. One of the conditions is that each cadet so nominated will be required to pass an examination which includes test in practical knowledge of the use of tools and workshop processes, as well as papers on the subjects dealt with in the Osberne curriculum. The authories on board the Conway have agreed to the new regulations, and, of course, they will continue to have their nominations, The authories in the Worcester, apparently, have not agreed, since the name of the ship does not appear in the Admiralty circular on the subject. Presumably, as soon as they can comply with Admiralty requirements, they will be placed on the same footing as the Conway.

Still less have these mercantile training-ships any grievance in relation to the Royal Naval Reserve. At present the Regulations state that a midshipman must, previous to appointment, have passed through a course of instruction for two years on board one of these vessels, and have been nominated by the committee of the training-ship to receive one of the appointments allowed annually to the ship. Nothing has occurred at present to deprive these training establishments of their privilege of nomination, and so far as can be anticipated they will not be deprived of their patronage in this respect. At the same time it is quite clear that if the Royal Naval Reserve officers of the future are to be on a par with the other officers of the Navy, they must have that training which the regular officers will possess. For this and other reasons, notification has been given that it is in contemplation to stop or further limit the entry of Royal Naval Reserve officers. In order, therefore, that at some future time the mercantile training establishments should not be able to say that they have been treated unfairly or taken by surprise, they have received notice that it is possible, indeed probable, that the entry of Royal Naval Reserve officers will be considerably reduced if not stopped altogether. Here again surely there is nothing to complain about but, on the contrary, these establishments, which the Admiralty must desire to encourage and support, have received an intimation in advance in order that they may be prepared for certain likely contingencies, and may make their arrangements accordingly. We cannot believe that it is the authorities of the Conway and Worcester who are putting the stories about to which we have referred, and doubtless in their own interests and in the interest of the mercantile shipowners, they will see their way to bring their systems of training into sympathy and accordance with those which are now ruling in regard to the Royal Navy.

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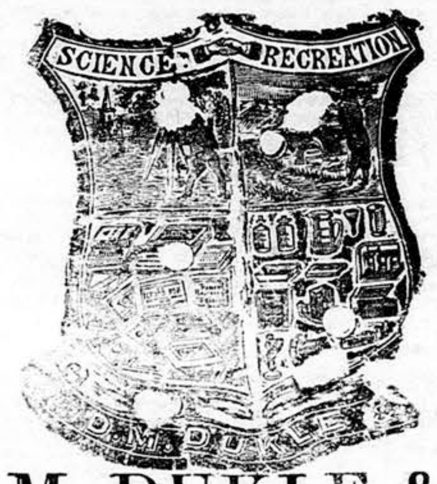

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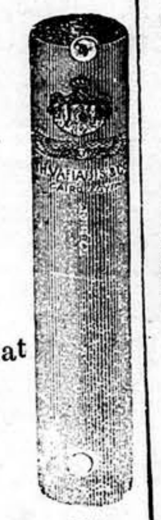

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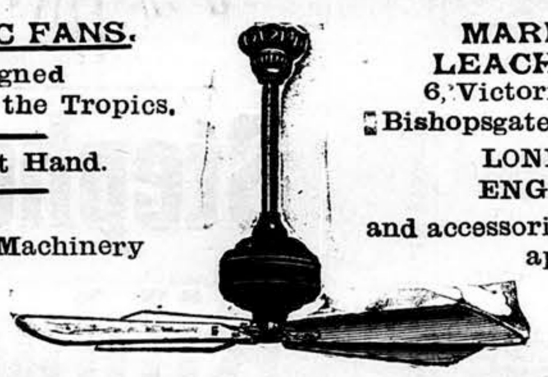

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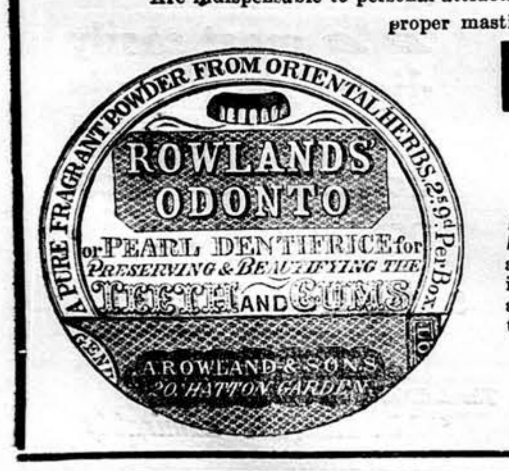
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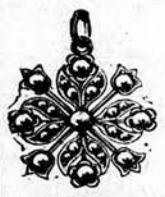
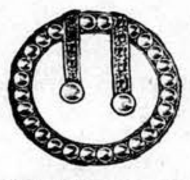
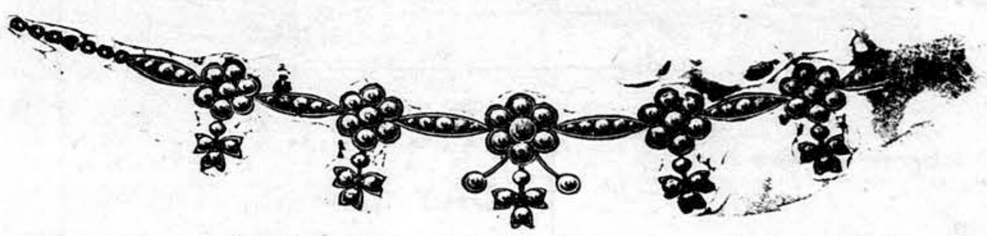


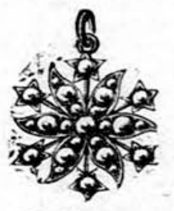
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



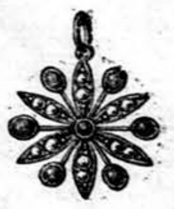
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



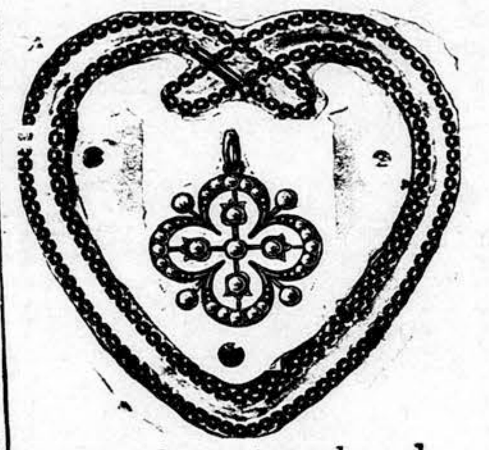
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.



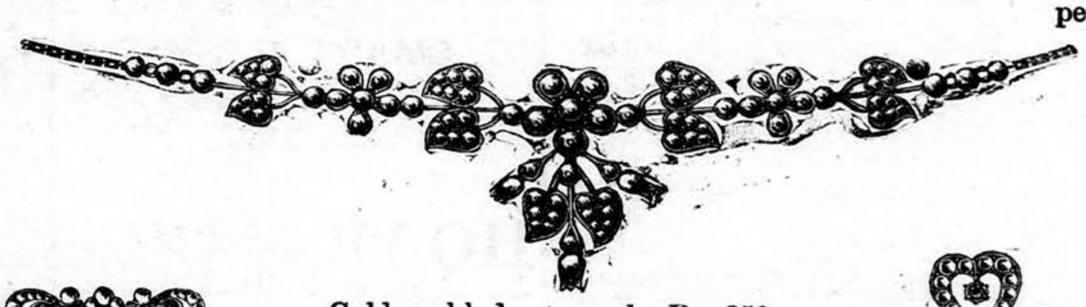
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



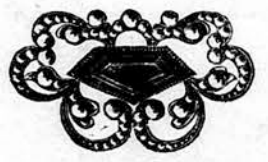
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



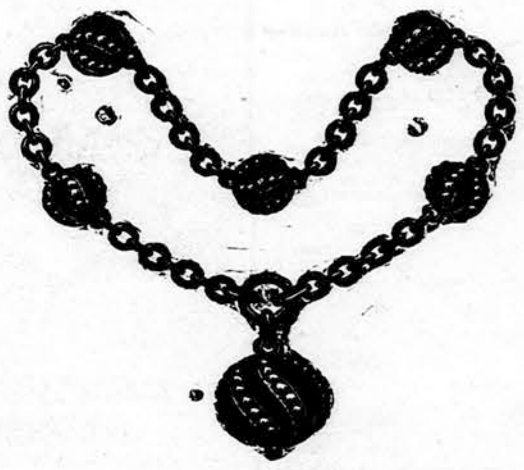
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



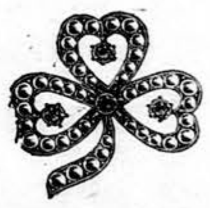
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



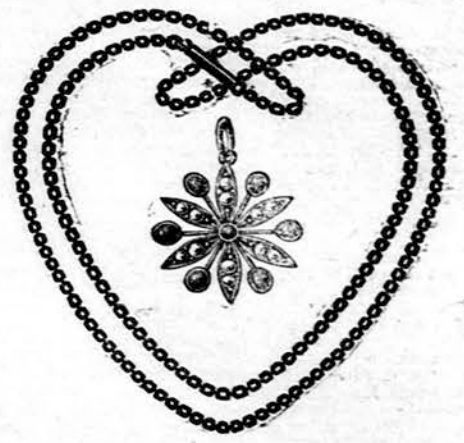
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



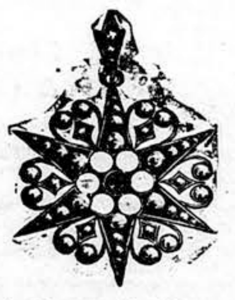
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



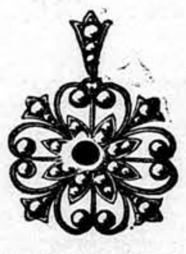
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



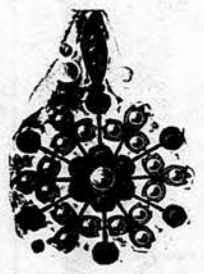
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



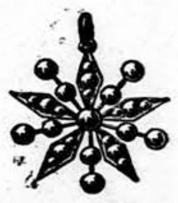
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



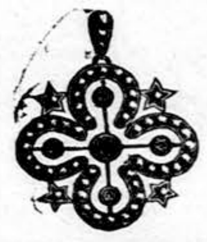
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



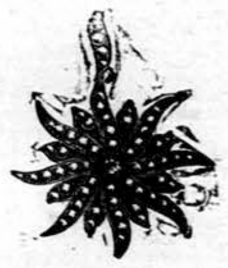
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



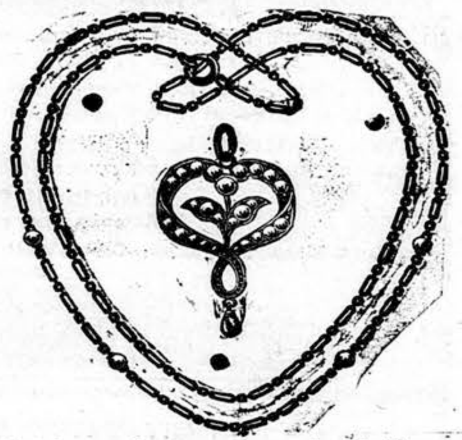
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



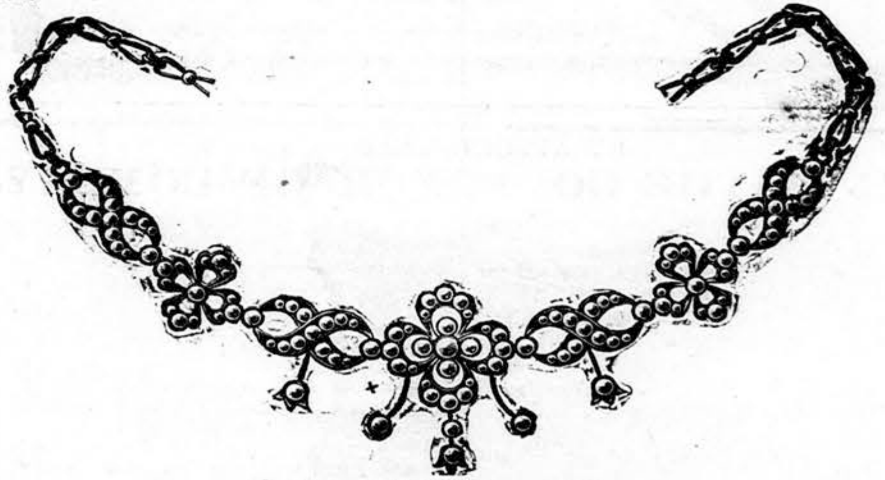
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38



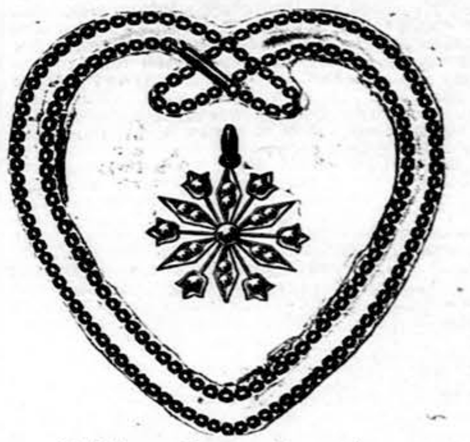
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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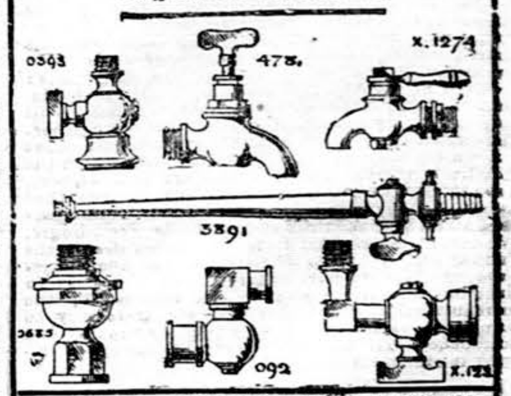

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